

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 20.88

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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March 9, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 71. 2 p.m. 81
Humidity 83, 73

March 6, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 58. 2 p.m. 62
Humidity 85, 69.

2737 號三十月二年寅甲

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1914.

一拜禮 號九月金英曆舊

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TELEGRAMS.

THE DEPORTATIONS. A BOYCOTT IN SIGHT.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received March 7.
Despatches from South Africa and speeches by the deportees from that country in London on Friday evening show that negotiations have begun with the British Transport Workers' Union, the Wool Operatives' Union, and the Dockers' Union with a view to boycotting South African goods. The headquarters of the International Trades Union and the Socialist Secretariat at Berlin have also been communicated with.

To Organise African Workers.

London, Received March 8.
Mr. Tom Mann, the well-known Labour leader, has left for South Africa, being given an enthusiastic send-off by Labourites at Waterloo, where the "Marseillaise" and the "Red Flag" were sung. Mr. Mann said he was going to organise the workers in South Africa.

"Violence and Bloodshed".

London, Received March 9.
One of the deported Labourites, Mr. Bain, speaking at Manchester, declared that steps were being taken to exhort Labourites and Socialists everywhere in the Colonies to make common cause and to form a deputation to wait on the South African Government to show the power of organized Labour. If reason did not prevail, there was another way which could be forced upon the workers—that of violence and bloodshed. It would not be the fault of the workers, but it would be infinitely better than tame submission.

Another Deportation.

Reuter's correspondent at Cape Town states that a member of the garrison of the Johannesburg Trades Hall, which was besieged in January and resulted in the arrest of Mr. Bain, will be deported to-morrow. The man's record shows seven serious crimes and a conviction for selling intoxicating liquor to natives. It is this for which he is being deported, and not because he participated in the Labour troubles.

A RUSSIAN TRAGEDY.

POLICE CHIEF SHOT.

London, Received March 8.
Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent says the Chief of Police, Colonel Chelchikoff, has been shot dead by a junior officer in revenge for a reprimand.

MINE EXPLOSION.

24 MINERS KILLED.

London, Received March 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Ekaterinburg says a gas explosion was caused in the Orlov mine district of Slaviansk through a miner opening a safety lamp to light a cigarette. In the explosion 24 persons were killed, and only two were saved. One man is missing.

BRITISH FLEET.

WELCOMED IN ITALY.

London, Received March 8.
The British Mediterranean Squadron is visiting Italian ports. Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne and his staff were the guests of the Municipality of Genoa yesterday at a banquet. A gala performance at the Theatre followed. There is much enthusiasm at Palermo also, where the Second Squadron has arrived.

TELEGRAMS.

PANAMA TOLLS.

American Motive.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received March 7.
Reuter's Washington correspondent says the Bill regarding the exemption of American shipping from Panama Canal tolls has been favourably reported upon by the Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives. The Chairman of the Committee said he would press for repeal at the earliest possible moment. He denied any influence except that of national honour to be responsible for the change in the law.

The American Press overwhelmingly supports the President.

Not Afraid of Japan.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says the Republican leader, Mr. Mann, speaking in the House of Representatives, said that after reading London despatches expressing the opinion that President Wilson was afraid of Japan in connection with the Panama Canal tolls exemption, he understood President Wilson's reference to "matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence" of which he spoke in his message to Congress as dependent on repeal. Mr. Mann continued:—"I don't count, but I am not afraid of war with Japan or any other country, and I will not yield at the behest of Europe what I believe to be right through fear of what anybody else might do."

ALONE WITH NATURE.

A True "Scout" Yarn.

It is a bold claim, but it seems to be justified in the case of a book which has just been published in America under the title, "Alone in the Wilderness." It is the only thing of its kind in print, says the *British Weekly*. I hear that an English edition is to be issued shortly. Joseph Knowles, the author, entered the Maine woods last summer "without clothes, matches, weapons, or tools of any kind," and remained for two months on his own resources. The failure of his experiment was freely prophesied, but there appears to be no reason for supposing that he did not accomplish it precisely as he says he did.

Knowles had had long experience as a guide and trapper, so that he knew where to find what he wanted in the woods. He knew how to start fires with a small bow, a stick, and a bit of dried wood; he was in excellent physical condition; and he was confident. As it was, the greatest hardship was the lack of human companionship. He came out of the woods on October 4, 1913, a few pounds lighter in weight but stronger than when he went in. He had acquired in the two months a bear skin robe, a bow and arrows, a horn, a bow, a knife, and a knife of horn.

He might have had an earlier time, he says, if he had been granted a permit to kill as much game as he actually needed. He would not attempt such an experiment again without such a permit. But he managed to rob various wild creatures of the game they had killed and to kill a bear. Indeed, he seems to have been rather lucky here. A minx stole some trout which he had caught by damming up a pool, but he was able to steal a trout from an otter which he frightened. Two bears killed a deer for him. He caught it, and they dog it up in the night. He countered by building a combination of deadfall and pit, with which he trapped a bear.

TELEGRAMS.

DERBY FAVOURITE.

IS IT A BREAKDOWN?

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received March 8.
The *Sporting Life* publishes an interview with Mr. John Coleman, the famous veterinary surgeon, who yesterday examined the Derby favourite, The Tetrarch, at Stockbridge, when the horse had done a sharp five furlong canter. Mr. Coleman feels that all is not well, but whether it is knee or tendon trouble cannot definitely be stated at present.

FUNDS FOR ULSTER.

London, Received March 7.

Earl Grey has cabled from New Zealand that an Australian sympathiser has subscribed £25,000 to the Ulster funds.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

FRENCH NAVAL PLANS.

London, Received February 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says the Reporter on the Naval estimates recommends the construction of five additional super-dreadnoughts to restore the balance of power in the Mediterranean with Austria and Italy.

The underbrush scratched him unmercifully at first, but he wore leggings and moccasins from the inner bark of the cedar, which protected him until he got desperate. Birchbark and charcoal pencils enabled him to keep a diary and to make drawings. Some of these records he left at intervals in a cache, which was visited by two friends, sworn to secrecy. Once he fell ill of a fever and started for a camp. But he grew better before he reached it, and went back to the woods.

MASKED SEA PIRATE.

Cabin Fight with Armed Intruder.

An astonishing story of a masked sea pirate is told in despatches received at Queenstown by the Anchor Line mail steamer Cameron, which has arrived from New York en route to Glasgow.

The narrative describes a murderous attack which was made upon the captain of the steamer. Williamette while in his cabin by an armed and disguised man, who had other armed accomplices on the vessel. The alleged object was to loot the steamer of the gold and valuables known to be in the cabin, to overpower the crew and passengers, rob the latter, and then escape in a small steamer which followed in the wake of the Williamette.

If it would appear from the statement made by Captain Reiner that the Williamette was bound from Los Angeles to Seattle, and that shortly after 7 p.m. when the steamer was at Cape St. Vincent, he was sitting in his cabin, going through his accounts and papers, when he heard the knock of his door handle turning gently.

There entered a strange figure of a man in a white mask, wig, and false moustache; he held in his right hand a loaded revolver.

Captain's Narrative. Captain Reiner says the *Chronicle* thus describes the struggle he had with his assailant:—

TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH TRADE.

FIGURES FOR FEBRUARY.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received March 8.
The returns of imports and exports of the United Kingdom for the past month shows a decrease in imports of £1,786,408, and an increase in exports of £1,089,054. In the former the decrease is principally in wool, which reveals a falling off of £1,087,514 and also cotton which decreased by £842,576. The increase in exports is mainly brought about by cotton goods, which have risen by £510,488, and machinery, which shows an increase of £320,095.

ALBANIA'S NEW RULER.

London, Received March 8.

Reuter's correspondent at Durazzo says the Prince of Wied has arrived. He was welcomed upon landing and also received an ovation.

BRITISH ARMY.

NEW CAVALRY DIVISION.

London, Received March 7.

The *Morning Post* says it is understood that the Second Cavalry Division will be formed as soon as South Africa can spare more troops.

"In an instant I jumped for the revolver, and before he could cock his trigger finger and fire I had closed with him. Then began a terrible struggle. We fought all over the cabin. He never relaxed his grip of the magazine, and I was not strong enough to wrench it from him, as he was a man of great physique."

"Meanwhile my little nephew, who was in the cabin with me when the pirate entered, rushed to the fore-cabin, where he collapsed in a faint after calling out the one word, 'Captain!' Several seamen came out on deck to know what had happened, but nothing seemed amiss to them, so they strolled aft. Then they heard my half-mothered shouts for help from the cabin, and burst in to see me fighting for my life."

"My powerful assailant was quickly overpowered and put in irons as was also another man who was discovered on deck, fully armed, and who had no passage ticket, and was unquestionably in the conspiracy."

On the arrival of the Williamette at San Francisco the two men were placed under arrest by police officers who boarded the steamer in response to signals.

POSTAGE STAMP COMEDY.

New Turkish Issue and Revolutionary Society.

Much surprise, not unmingled with indignation has been aroused in Turkish and European circles by the publication in the *Tanin* of what appears to be a covert attack on the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Osman Effendi, a most able and energetic Armenian official, who during the past year has greatly improved the postal and telegraphic service of Constantinople, which is now equal to that of many European cities.

Encouraged by the successful issue of an artistic one-penny stamp commemorating the reconquest of Adrianople, which is said to have already paid for

TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

ANOTHER LIBEL.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

Reuter's Berlin correspondent says Herr Meyer, the editor of the Socialist journal *Vorwarts*, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for libelling the Crown Prince in connection with his farewell of the Danzig Hussars, declaring that the Prince, while being girlishly sentimental, was also a hot-headed Chauvinist.

THE SUFFRAGISTS.

MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST ARRESTED.

London, Received March 9.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was noticed by the police on an omnibus to be proceeding to a demonstration in Trafalgar Square, and was arrested.

The news of the arrest exasperated the demonstration, who, armed with sticks, decided to march to Downing Street and protest. They attacked the police who headed them off, and mounted police scattered the procession.

The post office automobiles recently purchased with the object of improving the service in the capital, the Minister decided to order a new issue of stamps which bear for the most part beautifully engraved views of the capital and its environs, within a series of frames decorated with Arabic and Turkish motifs.

The public astonishment was therefore great, says the Constantinople correspondent of the *Times*, when the *Tanin* published a statement to the effect that the cross-hatching under the words "Postes Ottomanes" engraved in Latin characters on the ten-para stamp was found, on examination with a magnifying glass, to be in part composed of Armenian characters, which, according to an unnamed Armenian quoted by the *Tanin*, signified "Troschim Osmanli" (Turkish Post), but "with the exercises of a little imagination," might be found to contain the word "Trosbak"—the name of an Armenian revolutionary society.

The *Tanin's* assertions, which have caused much indignation among the many Turkish and European friends of the Minister, have been taken up by editors of the Press, though it is refreshing to find that the *Peyam*, with a sense of humour rare among its contemporaries, brings forward evidence to prove that the "obscure" in question, so far from being Armenian, are in reality old Ethiopians.

WHITE WOLF.

Peking-Hankow Railway Threatened.

Hankow, Feb. 28.

The *N.C. Daily News* publishes the following Reuter's telegrams concerning "White Wolf's" activities:—

Trains on the Hankow-Peking Railway have been stopped in consequence of a report that brigands have occupied a tunnel on the line near the Honan-Hupoh border. Troops are entraining at Hankow for the north. Four hundred left at mid-day.

A Dash for the West.

Feb. 27.
A telegram received to-day from Lo-shan in Honan reports that 3,000 brigands are dashing westward at a distance of sixteen miles south of the city. There are more robbers to the East.

TELEGRAMS.

MEXICAN UNREST.

RIFLES FOR AMERICANS.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

London, Received March 9.
A message from Vera Cruz states that the American Rear Admiral Fletcher, with the concurrence of the Mexican Government, has sent 250 rifles and ammunition with which to arm Americans in Mexico City in the event of an uprising.

A Washington message states that at the instance of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, the American Consul at Chihuahua has been instructed to investigate the case of an Englishman named Sydnor who has been driven off his ranch and had his property threatened with destruction.

TO FIGHT AIRCRAFT.

CRUISER'S NEW GUNS.

London, Received March 9.

H.M.S. Iron Duke puts to sea on the 23rd, just fitted with two new anti-aircraft guns. This is their first appearance in the British Navy.

The city is thought to be in danger as there are only a hundred soldiers there. A telegram from Kuangchow also reports that the brigands have escaped from the cordon of troops and have proceeded westward. Kuangchow is unprotected.

The White Wolf is evidently trying to reach his native hills in western Honan. A letter from Kuangchow written on February 25 confirms the official report that the Government troops defeated the brigands on the 22nd and 23rd instant.

Two Cities in Danger.

A telegram from Lo-shan dated February 28 states that robbers are outside the city and that the soldiers which form the garrison there are untrustworthy.

A telegram from Kuangchow dated February 27 says that White Wolf and a thousand well-armed mounted brigands have eluded the troops and are plundering as they go westwards along the mountains.

More Brigands in Embryo.

Peking, Feb. 28.
The Cabinet has wired to the Tutch of Anhui that it is unable to remit funds for the payment of Wawichun troops (i.e., old-style troops who were enrolled under the Manchuk regime) and has asked the Tutch to devise means to pay them from the Provincial treasury. The Civil Governor of Anhui also is ordered to improve salt affairs in Northern Anhui with a view to raising more revenue from that source.

Admiral Tseng's Suggestions.

Admiral Tseng has made the four following suggestions to the Government, namely:—

(1) Those who have been connected with the revolution and are now living in Shanghai should be allowed passage money and ordered to return home.

(2) If they refuse to obey, the Consular Body should be approached and their extradition negotiated.

(3) To prevent all who are sheltering in Shanghai with the idea of concocting another revolution.

(4) Regarding rebels abroad, the Governments concerned should be asked either to hand them over or to expel them.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

CONDENSED.

Mr. Tom Mann is going to organize the workers of South Africa.

The Prince of Wied and his consort were welcomed on arriving at Durazzo.

The American press overwhelmingly supports President Wilson on the Panama Canal tolls question.

The Board of Trade returns show a decrease in imports of £1,786,408 and an increase in exports of £1,089,054.

Sporting Life publishes an interview with Mr. John Coleman, the famous vet, who fears all is not well with the Derby favourite.

The chief of police at St. Petersburg has been shot dead by a junior officer out of revenge because of a reprimand.

A miner opened a safety lamp to light a cigarette in the Orlov mine district, Slaviansk, and a gas explosion followed, killing 24 men.

Herr Meyer, editor of the Socialist organ *Vorwarts* at Berlin, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for libelling the Crown Prince.

The *Morning Post* says it is understood that a second cavalry division will be formed as soon as South Africa can spare more troops.

Negotiations have begun with the British Transport Workers, Wool Operatives and Dockers Union with a view to a boycott of South African goods.

Earl Grey, has cabled to Sir Edward Carson from New Zealand, that an Australian sympathiser subscribed £25,000 to the Ulster Fund.

France contemplates the construction of five additional super-dreadnoughts in order to restore the balance of power in the Mediterranean with Austria and Italy.

NEWS.

Log book appears on page 6 and commercial news on page 9 of this issue.

A new solicitor, Mr. R. A. Stoker, was admitted at the Supreme Court this morning.

General news and an article dealing with an exhibition of Christmas cards in Hongkong appear on page 3 to-day.

DON'T FORGET

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Furniture Sale, Chatham Road, Mr. G. P. Lymmer—2.45 p.m.

Wednesday March 11.

Annual General Meeting—Hongkong Gymkhana Club—5.15 p.m.

Saturday March 14.

Devonian Society Annual Dinner at the Hongkong Hotel.

Royal Hongkong Yacht Club Annual Regatta.

Boxing—Theatre Royal 9.15 p.m.

Thursday March 10.

The China Fire Insurance Co. Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders—Noon.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. Ltd. ordinary meeting of shareholders—12.30 p.m.

Saturday March 21.

Y.M.C.A. Annual Concert.

Notices

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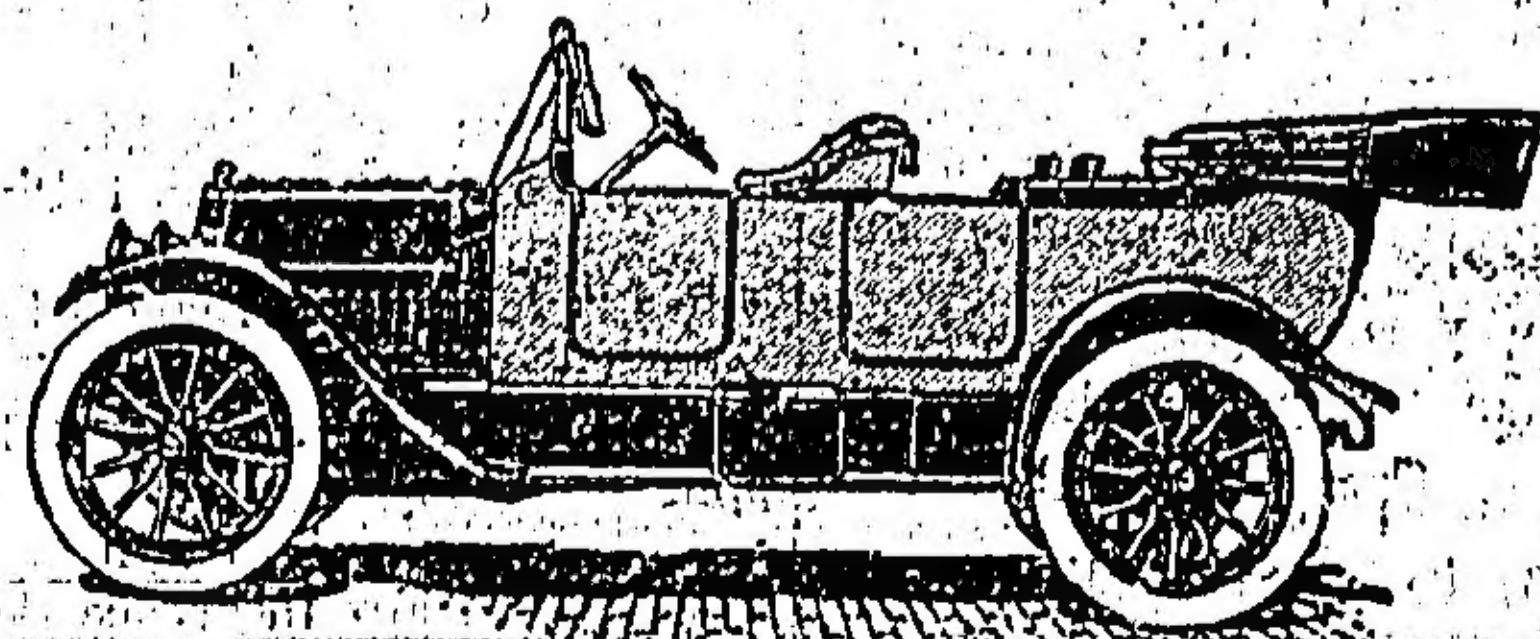
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TELEPHONE NO. 1018.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging
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Notices

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OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

Daily Press.

Chinese Finances.

The Provincial Governments are asked to postpone all con-
struction work excepting river
conservancy; they are instructed
not to invest local revenues in
banking and industrial enter-
prises, but, instead, to encourage
by all possible means the invest-
ment of private capital in such
undertakings; they are asked to
suspend the opening of further
schools, and to recall from abroad
all the students maintained out
of the public funds who have not
already entered universities or
technical schools, and to reduce
the allowances made to those
remaining abroad by 20 per
cent. The Cabinet calculates
that if its instructions
are carried out a saving of about
thirty million dollars a year will
be effected in the Provincial
budgets. As, however, the Pro-
vincial Budgets show a deficit of
\$18,000,000, it does not appear
that the anticipated balance
would help the national exche-
quer very substantially. China
may be "perfectly solvent" so
far as her present indebtedness
is concerned, but having regard
to the statements on the financial
condition of the country contained
in these frequent appeals to the
Provinces it is obvious that China
cannot continue to pile up debts
in the form of foreign loans and
hope to avoid the ire of a
Foreign Debt Commission.

China Mail.

The Supply and Demand of New
Shipping.

With reference to the influence
of last year's shipbuilding opera-
tions on the tonnage of the
Lloyd's state that 78.1-8 per cent.
of the total merchant shipping
output of Great Britain during
the year (1,932,153 tons) was for
registration in the United King-
dom. In other words there were
trailed into our mercantile fleet
new vessels aggregating just over
1½ million tons. On the other
hand, there were removed from
the fleet during the same period,
either through misadventure or
breaking up, a total tonnage of
only 241,000 tons; while the sales
to other countries reached a record
total of 780,000 tons. In addi-
tion to the new tonnage built in
Great Britain ship-owners bought
new tonnage from firms outside
the United Kingdom to the extent
of 910,4 tons, all steamers, while
of old shipping, 81,000 tons were
purchased. The net result of
these various transactions is that
in the balance sheet of British
shipping there was an increase of
637,000 tons in the steam tonnage,
and a decrease of 55,000 tons in
the sailing tonnage. Our mer-
cantile fleet has thus a tonnage
582,000 tons greater than that of
a year ago, whereas the average
net increase per annum during
the past quinquennial period was
only 218,000 tons.

South China Morning Post.

Central China University.

Two telegrams which deal with
the need for increasing British
participation in the world trade
with China appear in Reuter's
service to-day. One contains a
synopsis of a speech given by Mr.
Chen Chin-tao, China's financial
representative, at a dinner of the
British Engineering Association
in London, and the second an-
nounces that Lord William Cecil
has again put forward his scheme
for a Central China University,
with the remark that an "eleventh
hour appeal" is made on ac-
count of the German Institution
which has been founded and will
shortly be established for the
purpose of familiarising Chinese
students with German electrical
and engineering products. In
his speech Mr. Chen, after in-
troducing in sundry sang platitudes
in connection with opium,
which will be received locally
with mixed feelings, referred to
Great Britain's commercial in-
terest in Chinese prosperity, and
said that the near future would
see a vast expansion of trade in
China.

For a good solid meal at the
Carte or Table d'Hôte with
Wines & Liquors of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

CHINESE OIL CONCESSIONS.

Full Text of the Standard Oil Agreement.

The full text of the oil concession agreement between the Chinese Government and the Standard Oil Company is as follows:—

This Agreement made this 10th day of Feb. 1914 at Peking, China, by and between the Republic of China represented by:—

Hsiung Hsi-ling Premier
Chow Taz-chi Minister of Finance
Chang Chien Minister of Agriculture and Commerce
Chen Chi-chien Minister of Communications

and the Standard Oil Company of New York, an American Corporation represented by their Attorney Henry J. Everall.

Witnesseth as follows:—

Whereas Petroleum is known to exist at Yen-chang and other places in Shensi and other Provinces, and whereas the nature, extent, and value of the said petroleum deposits are not fully known, and whereas the Standard Oil Company of New York is one of the most experienced Corporations in the Petroleum Trade, and has facilities at its command superior to any existing organization for exploiting, preparing for consumption and marketing.

Now therefore, we the above contracting parties do hereby solemnly agree:—

First.—The Standard Oil Company of New York will send a thoroughly competent expert, or experts, to at once make a thorough examination of the Yen-chang Yen-An-Fu and adjoining fields in Shensi Province and Chingtehfu (Jehol) and adjoining fields in Chihli Province. The Government of China will provide all necessary escort, interpreters, and military sufficient to insure the safety of the expedition. Expenses are to be borne by the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Chinese Government jointly.

Second.—Upon completion of the examination or at such time in the course of examination when in the opinion of the expert, or experts, sufficient data have been procured to show that the contracting parties can work to advantage the Petroleum of Yen-chang, Yen-An-Fu or Chingtehfu fields, then an American-Chinese Corporation shall be formed comprising both American and Chinese shareholders. The said Corporation to be chartered in the United States of America, and registered in China, and shall begin operating the fields within six months after completion of the survey.

Third.—The Capitalization shall be 55 per cent. Standard Oil Company of New York and 37 1/2 per cent. Chinese Government, the 37 1/2 per cent. to be in payment by the American-Chinese Corporation to the Chinese Government for the Franchise, and 7 1/2 per cent. optional with the Chinese Government to purchase at Par within two years from formation of the Corporation, failing to take up this option, the ownership of this 7 1/2 per cent. remains with the Standard Oil Company of New York. None of the Chinese owned shares mentioned above may be either sold or owned by other than Chinese during the life of this agreement. Any increase of original capital necessary to work the Petroleum fields mentioned in clauses one, two and four shall be in the same proportions and on the same terms. The absolute and entire control and management of the said American-Chinese Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Directors consisting of Standard Oil Company of New York and Chinese in the proportions of the above allotment of shares. The name of the said American-Chinese Corporation, composed as above, shall be mutually arranged between representatives of the Chinese Government and the Standard Oil Company of New York, which period shall not exceed one year from date of signing contract.

This Agreement is for sixty years from the date signing during which term the Chinese Government promises that no other Foreign individual or Corporation will be allowed to produce Petroleum or any of its products in the said districts. In the event of the Yen-chang, Yen-An-Fu, Shensi Province or Chingtehfu (Jehol) Chihli Province fields proving worthless this agreement shall apply to any other district in Shensi or Chihli which the above-mentioned experts shall on examination approve.

Fourth.—The Chinese Government hereby promises that all necessary

TUCK'S WONDERS.

A Miniature Art Exhibition in Hongkong.

A man who carries around the globe some 40,000 Christmas cards and a similar number of post cards has his hands full when he starts to display them. But he has the makings of a magnificent display when the pictures are those of Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons. It should be of interest to Hongkong people, therefore, to learn that Mr. Cecil Ansell, the travelling representative of that great firm, is at present in the Colony and is displaying about a ton of Messrs. Tuck's designs. They are being exhibited in one of the rooms of the Astor House which, for the time being is transformed into a miniature art exhibition.

There is not a corner of this room which is not beautified by cards, and the whole scene is almost bewildering in its variety. It is impossible to convey in words which shall be sufficient and yet exact, the impression left on the mind of the visitor. All that one can do is to remark generally on the display, with reference to some of the more notable lines, and to urge the would be buyer to make a visit for himself. Only thus can he be satisfied as to the excellence of the exhibition.

One thing that must be mentioned is that Mr. Ansell has brought with him a fine Eastern edition of Christmas cards which will be put on the market next winter. This is a new departure and is sure to be welcomed in the East.

The cards are of all kinds and value. The postcard is here, well-known but unpretentious; so are some wonderful hand coloured photographs, and there is every style and quality of card between. For the children there are Kindergarten books and boxes.

Of the cards, a few may be specially mentioned. The King's card shows the meeting of King Richard the Lion Heart with Saladin; the Queen's card is the first Prince of Orange and Princess Mary; the Prince of Wales's card is the Victory, while the German Emperor's card shows the Hamburg fleet putting to sea. By the way, Messrs. Tuck have just received the German Royal Warrant and are the only British firm to have this. There are also some magnificent Paris salon pictures.

Mr. Ansell is to leave for Shanghai and the North on the 19th, so that there is plenty of time for the exhibition to be visited; and it is better worth a visit than anything we have seen for a long time.

Standard Oil Company, of New York that the working of Petroleum in the Yen-chang, Yen-An-Fu and adjoining fields in Shensi Province and Chingtehfu (Jehol) and adjoining fields in Chihli Province shall be exclusively entrusted to the American-Chinese Corporation mentioned above, to develop, refine in market, and that the Chinese Government will give every assistance and protection in doing the same and furthermore will undertake not to give monopoly of Petroleum territories to any other foreigners but agrees that no concession whatever for petroleum-bearing properties in China be given to other foreigners until the proposed Corporation's workings prove satisfactory to the Chinese Government and the Standard Oil Company of New York, which period shall not exceed one year from date of signing contract.

This Agreement is for sixty years from the date signing during which term the Chinese Government promises that no other Foreign individual or Corporation will be allowed to produce Petroleum or any of its products in the said districts.

GENERAL NEWS.

Miniature Wedding Gifts.

A new custom has been introduced at recent weddings in Paris. Miniature reproductions of the presents that are too big to be shown at the reception are placed among the other gifts. At a recent reception there were thus a tiny motor-car, an accurate model of a villa which had been presented to the bride and bridegroom, and a delicate reproduction of a grand piano.

The Eiffel Time Signals. One reason why wireless telegraphy seems uncanny is that we have no visible demonstration of the electrical surges up and down the antennae which generate electromagnetic waves. However, were our eyes constructed to detect the short-wave light beyond the violet portion of the spectrum, we would see the aerials of a high-powered station aglow with a bluish luminescence. The glow, which is invisible to our eyes, is visible to the camera. Photographs taken from the second platform of the Eiffel Tower, and looking up toward the top, show the ultra violet glow around the antennae. The photographs were taken when the Eiffel Tower station was sending out time signals. Wireless time signals have proved of great value to navigators, for by them they may correct their chronometers, and determine their position at sea with great accuracy.

facilities of transportation of Petroleum or its products from point of production to tidewater, such as railway lines or pipe-lines, shall be granted the said American-Chinese Corporation, which Corporation shall construct, maintain and operate such lines in the interest of the said Corporation. Application for same to be made before construction to Board of Communications. Sixth.—The Chinese Government will arrange with all landowners, or lessors of land, or present workers of Petroleum deposits in the above mentioned fields, that all such petroleum-bearing lands shall be worked by the American-Chinese Corporation aforesaid, and by none other. All expenses in connection with vacating of any lands for this purpose will be arranged by the Chinese Government but be paid for by the American-Chinese Corporation.

Royalty on value of Crude Petroleum not to exceed 15 per cent. at place of production. Seventh.—The terms of this Agreement as above are dependent entirely upon the acceptance of same by the Standard Oil Company of New York after the examinations and reports by the experts deputed to investigate. Eighth.—Should the Chinese Government undertake to arrange for a loan with bankers in the United States the Standard Oil Company of New York agrees to give such loan its tacit support.

Ninth.—This Agreement is drawn up in Quadruplicate in the English and Chinese languages. In the event of dispute as to meaning the English version shall be considered binding. Signed and sealed at Peking this 10th day of Feb. 1914.

Notice



Toothache!

To those who have experienced it, the mere thought of the word brings fear and anxiety. The tormenting, lightening pain following the slightest touch of the decayed tooth, and the dull agonizing pain which robs one of sleep and lessens the capacity for mental and physical exertion are sufficient to drive one to despair. The best remedy for the relief of toothache is of all other pains, due to the nerves.

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ROGATE, Austin Road, Kowloon; unfurnished.
No. 68 Peak, Mount Kellett, Church Mission Society Bungalow partly furnished. Cheap rent.
No. 6 Cameron Villas, No. 59 Peak to let furnished for one year from 1st May, 1914.
"Kellett Crest" No. 66 The Peak, from 1st March, 1914, partly furnished.
No. 19, Shelley Street.
TO LET.—till 31st October, 1914, No. 64, The Peak, seven rooms and drying room, furnished, including Electric fans and Telephone.

TO LET.—No. 5 Mountain View from 1st April 1914.
No. 24, Bellfield Terrace, from 1st April 1914.
No. 55 Elgin Terrace, 6 rooms.
No. 12 Beaconfield Arcade, Shop.

FOR SALE.

HARTING and ROGATE, on part of Kowloon Inland Lot 1154, "GLENSHIEL" 124 Barker Road, 5 rooms, close to Tram Station.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alandra Building,
Hongkong, 2nd Oct., 1913 [211]

TO LET.—Two room Flats in Kowloon. Suitable for Europeans, in good airy locality. All Modern Conveniences. Terms Moderate. Apply H. RUTTON-JEE, Royal George Hotel, Hongkong, 17th Oct., 1913. [967]

TO LET.—No. 2 Park Road, "Breezy Villa." Airy and Comfortable. Garden and Tennis Court. Apply to No. 4, Ripon Terrace, Hongkong, 13th Jan., 1914. [1139]

TO LET.—Furnished, "MODREENAGH," No. 21 East, The Peak, from 1st April. Apply to—GILMAN & Co., 8a, Des Voeux Road.

TO LET.—from 1st May, 1914, No. 104a, The Peak, furnished. Apply to S. J. DAVID & Co., Prince's Buildings.

TO LET.—"LA HACIENDA E," No. 74, Mount Kellett Road, from 1st April. Apply CHAFFER & MODY, No. 9, Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—OFFICES in King's Building. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

English and Chinese languages. In the event of dispute as to meaning the English version shall be considered binding. Signed and sealed at Peking this 10th day of Feb. 1914.

Anti-Aircraft Gun.

Great interest was taken in the first experiments with an aircraft destroying gun which has been mounted on the Needles Battery, Isle of Wight. Several rounds were fired at three large box kites, which were towed over the battery by a destroyer in the Channel at a height of about 2,000 feet. Strict secrecy is preserved as to the results obtained from the new weapon.

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TO LET.—FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Granville Avenue and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon, Cheap rentals.
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Windsor Lodge, Kimberley Road, Kowloon, 6 rooms and Tennis Court.
No. 3, Minden Villas, from 1st April next.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

TO LET.—From April 1st. The First Floor of No. 25, Des Voeux Road, Central. Suitable for Offices. Rooms can be let Separately. Apply—DEAGON CYCLE Co.

TO LET for six months from April 15th next, furnished four roomed house in Wanchoi Road. Electric light and fans throughout. Nominal rental.—"B" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—House or flat, unfurnished—Three bedrooms—1st March—"K" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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WANTED.—A partner for a good business, with small or large capital; can act as Secretary, if suitable, to a company being formed. Address, making appointment, "ALPHA," c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Kenlis, 76a The Peak, 7 rooms, box room, lawn and garden, Central heating, tram 7 min. by rickshaw. Apply Harbour Master.

Notice.



Nothing is more worthy of your consideration than the welfare of your eyes. The trouble that today is small and easily remedied, if neglected may get beyond single measures. Be on the safe side and have them examined. No charge for sight testing.

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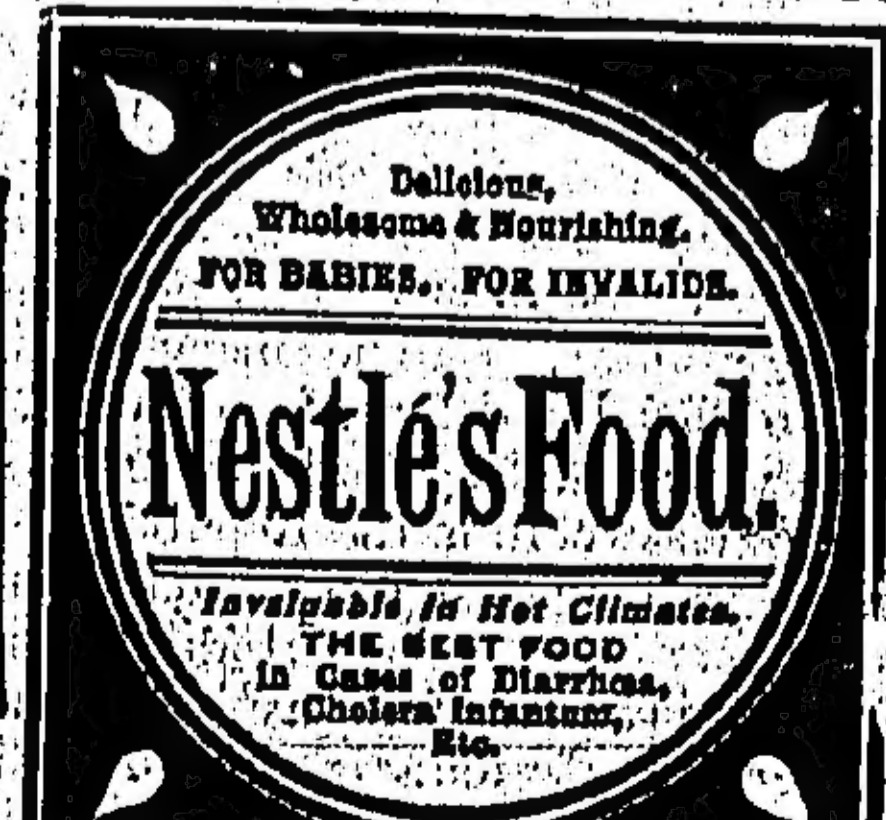
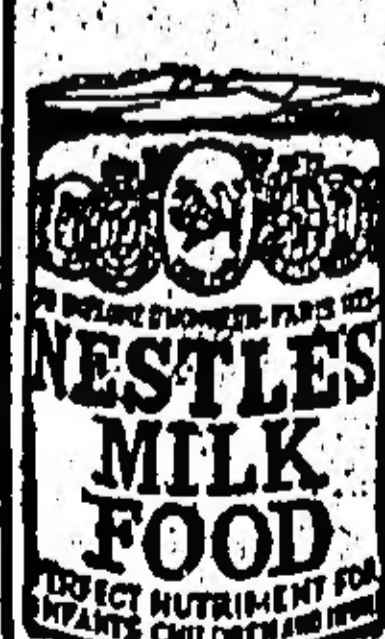
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The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

WHITE.—To Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Glover White, at 84 Bond Road, on March 8, a son—Richard Frederick.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1914.

MEN OF EXPERIENCE NEEDED.

No country that is unable to command the services of efficient and well-trained officials can be well governed. In the past China has suffered, not so much from the lack of capable men, as from the fact that the servants of the State have been trained on wrong lines, have been ill-paid, and have, as a consequence, been encouraged to make up, in the way of illegal and unjust extortion, what they have lacked in pay sufficient to enable them to keep up their positions in the eyes of the people. The old examination system, which was beyond reproach so far as turning out literary men was concerned, was utterly unsuited to fit candidates for official posts for the practical tasks which they have found facing them on taking up their duties.

Shortly after the inauguration of the Republic, the old examination system, with all its faults and shortcomings, was swept away; or, perhaps, it would be more accurate to state the case by saying it was remodelled to suit the necessities of the time. At first, of course, posts were filled without any test whatever. That, in view of the sudden change in the form of government, was no doubt unavoidable. But now things have got under way, and the new system is being put into operation. Even on the new basis, however, the moderns who aspire to office would appear to be quite unsuited for the work. That point seems established, at least in part, by an announcement which was made in a special telegram to the Telegraph on Saturday. It was to the effect that two-thirds of the candidates in the Magistrates' examination failed to pass the conversation tests, while the majority of those who did succeed were old officials of the Ching Dynasty. So it may be said that the old type of official has beaten the new, even on the latter's own ground. The particular examination mentioned does not, of course, cover more than one small point. Of that we are fully conscious. But, taking this result in view along with other facts, we do not think it is going too far to conclude that the circumstances now revealed is indicative of the general incapacity of officials, or would-be officials, of the new type to fulfill the obligations which they are, or would be, required to discharge. Here in the South, where the so-called Republican sentiment is probably more pronounced than in any other part of China, we have seen mere strplings—youths, in some instances, from Hongkong schools—pushed into official positions, for which they have obviously no qualifications nor aptitude. And the same thing, doubtless, has been taking place elsewhere in the Republic.

Nothing can be said against the introduction of new blood into the government service of China. Indeed, it is needed. But the prime requirement is that before aspiring to the higher posts, youths shall be given a good grounding in subordinate positions. Only in this way can they become good and useful servants of the State. The old type of official had, at any rate, experience behind him; and, so far as we can see, the best course for the Republic to pursue will be to encourage the return of the best of these men, and in the meantime to see to it that the younger generation is trained on right and proper lines. In this way China will be saved from the catastrophe of having her laws administered by inexperienced and inefficient officials.

The Derby Favourite.

It will be a thousand pities if, as feared, the Derby favourite, The Tetrarch, has broken down. This horse has had a wonderful record as a two-year-old. Last season he was out seven times, and every time came home first. He was close run in the National Breeders' Produce Stakes in July, just beating Calandria in a five-furlong gallop by a neck, but two months later he had no difficulty in capturing the Champion Breeders' Foal Stakes over a like distance. How much he improved is shown from the fact that in the former race his time was 1 min. 53.5 secs., while in the latter he only took 59.1.5 secs. Owned by Mr. E. Kennedy, trained by Perce, the Irish trainer, and ridden all last season by Donoghue, the Irish jockey, he is a wonderful animal. And if fit, he should make a fine showing in the Derby.

The Bell-Ringing Nuisance.

We have before now mentioned complaints which have been made concerning the nuisance caused by the vigorous bell-ringing of the coolies in charge of the Sanitary Department dust carts in the mornings. The evil, instead of growing less, becomes intensified, however. In Kowloon in particular now that new blocks of houses are springing up everywhere, great annoyance is caused to residents. The cart takes about an hour to get around some of the bigger blocks, and during the whole of this time occupants of houses are disturbed by the sounding of the bell. Surely all this noise is unnecessary. Servants know, or should do, that they have to put their dust-bins out overnight, and therefore there is no need to wake up a whole district simply for the sake of informing house-boys that the rubbish cart has arrived. It time the practice were stopped.

HOME FOOTBALL.

The Latest League Results.

The results of the League matches played on March 14 are:—

First League.
Bolton 2, Liverpool 1.
Bradford City 2, Spurs 1.
Oldham 1, Preston 0.
Blackburn Rovers 2, Manchester City 1.
West Bromwich 2, Middlesbrough 1.

Second League.
Blackpool 1, Fulham 1.
Birmingham 0, Barnsley 0.
Leeds City 5, Wolves 0.
Clapton Orient 1, Leicester Fosse 0.
Notts County 1, Glossop 0.
Stockport 3, Bradford 1.
Notts Forest 2, Lincoln City 1.
Huddersfield 1, Woolwich Arsenal 0.
Grimsby 1, Bury 0.
Bristol City 2, Hull City 1.

Southern League.
Watford 3, Cardiff 2.
Reading 1, Merthyr 0.
Coventry 1, Swindon 1.
West Ham 3, Southampton 2.
Brighton 1, Southend 0.
C. Palace 5, Bristol Rovers 3.
Gillingham 2, Millwall 2.
Norwich 3, Exeter 1.
Plymouth 2, Q.P. Rangers 0.
Northampton 0, Portsmouth 0.

DRAINING THE ZUIDER ZEE.

A most interesting account of the plans for draining the Zuider Zee is given by the Times. By this draining eight hundred and fifteen square miles of land will be reclaimed, and the remaining five hundred and fifty-seven square miles will be converted into a fresh-water lake. The lake, which will be protected from the inflowing waters of the North Sea by a great dam eighteen miles long, will provide a reservoir of fresh water and will sweeten the water in all the canals. At present Holland suffers from almost universal brackish water. The sea fisheries of the Zuider Zee will be destroyed, but the Government are providing in their Bill for the compensation of the fishermen, who are expected to buy new vessels and take up fishing in the North Sea.

DAY BY DAY.

CONTENTMENT CONSISTETH NOT IN ADDING MORE FUEL, BUT IN TAKING AWAY SOME FIRE. NOT IN MULTIPLYING OF WEALTH, BUT IN SUBTRACTING MEN'S DESIRES. WORLDLY RICHES, LIKE NUTS, TEAR MANY CLOTHES IN GETTING THEM, BUT FILL NO BELLY WITH EATING THEM. MACH WITH TOUGHNESS, AND FILLING THE BOWELS, WITH WINDINESS. YEA, YOUR SOULS MAY SOONER SURFEIT, THAN BE SATISFIED WITH EARTHLY THINGS. HE THAT AT FIRST THOUGHT TEN THOUSAND POUNDS TOO MUCH FOR ANY ONE MAN WILL AFTERWARDS THINK TEN MILLION TOO LITTLE FOR HIMSELF.—Fuller.

The Weather.

Lower levels 8 a.m. Temp. 74, dull.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 73, foggy.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Left per s.s. Chenan at midnight on Saturday.
American Mail ex s.s. Manoharia.—Due per s.s. Kawanoo Maru to-day.
French Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Amazone this morning.
American, and Canadian Mails.—Closes per s.s. Sado Maru at 10 a.m. to-morrow.
French Mail.—Closes per s.s. Nera at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

Harbour Office Redecoration.

The Harbour Office is at present undergoing re-decoration.

Fancy Dress Dance.

The "Scorpions" are concluding their season with a Fancy Dress Dance at the City Hall on the 23rd inst.

To-morrow's Auction.

Mr. G. P. Lammert is selling by auction to-morrow, at 2.45 p.m., the household furniture at Woolman, Chatham Road, Kowloon.

Not Notified.

The French steamer Amazone came in with the French Mail this morning. Her pending arrival was not notified by the postal authorities.

Returning from Banishment.

A year's hard labour and four hours stocks was imposed on a Chinese to-day by Mr. Hazeland at the Police Court, this morning for returning from banishment.

Bicycle Shed.

The shed provided for the accommodation of bicycles at Kowloon has now been put into thorough repair. We referred to the need of attention thereto on the 24th ult.

Fell from a Roof.

A Chinese has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries caused by a fall from the roof of No. 3, Wilmer Street. His presence on the roof is alleged to have been unauthorised.

Stolen trunk.

A Chinese shopkeeper in Wing Lok Street has complained to the Police that during the first of Friday evening someone stole from him a trunk containing clothing to the value of \$104 and \$45 in money.

Wood for Pipe Stems.
Mr. Green of the Forestry Department charged a Chinese at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with cutting trees on the hillside at Shaukiwan. The man who wanted the wood for making pipe stems, was fined \$2.

A Ricksha Difficulty.
A man charged with plying for hire with an unlicensed ricksha, was fined \$5 by Mr. Hazeland, this morning. It was explained that it was rendered difficult for the police to recover articles left in vehicles, with unlicensed ricksha coolies about.

Wasting Water.

Two Chinese women were charged with wasting water, this morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland. It appeared that they were washing clothes, with their buckets under a public fountain, but as they were not allowing the water to run into their receptacles to overflow they were discharged.

Latest Advertisements.

Mr. G. P. Lammert is selling the household furniture at 66, The Peak on the 12th inst.—Page 5.
On the 13th inst. Mr. G. P. Lammert is selling a private collection of rare old china at his sales rooms.—Page 5.

Under the will of the late Mr. A. A. D'Saunon, Messrs. Hughes and Hough are selling valuable leasehold properties on the 23rd inst.—Page 5.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL SUE.

The Sixty-Five Cents Case.

In the Summary Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Alim Khan sued H.A. Nesbit, Official Administrator, for the sum of sixty-five cents, being the amount expended for and on behalf of the defendant as Administrator of the estates of Leung Chau-shi and Leung Yik Ting deceased.

Plaintiff conducted his own case, while Mr. P.M. Hodgson, Assistant Crown Solicitor, defended.

Plaintiff said he was a clerk at the General Post Office. On January 30, 1913, he was clerk to the Official Administrator—the defendant. Plaintiff was deputed to take the letters of Administration in Leung Chau-shi, deceased, to the Stamp Office, and to pay the proper duty payable on the value of the estate and to pay the necessary Court fees. For that purpose he was handed an open cheque for \$99.20 in accordance with a memo of Court fees and Probate duty prepared by himself and confirmed as correct by the Deputy Registrar and accountant in the Registrar's office. He delivered the letters of administration at the Stamp office and he was informed by the clerk who attended to him, that he had to pay sixty-five cents interest on the Probate duty which amounted to \$48. That sixty-five cents had not been counted in the memo. of fees paid by plaintiff and signed as correct by the Accountant. It was in the afternoon he paid the sixty-five cents out of his own pocket to complete the matter. On returning to the Registrar's office he went and reported to Mr. Lee Jones that the latter had omitted to check the accuracy of the memo. prepared by plaintiff and that there was an interest payable on the Probate duty. Plaintiff informed Mr. Lee Jones that he had paid the sixty-five cents out of his own pocket. Mr. Lee Jones said "all right; the estate has no money now to pay you out, keep a note of this and as soon as we get some money to the credit of the estate, you apply for it and you will be paid." Plaintiff never applied for the payment of the sixty-five cents until June 30, last when he was transferred from the Registry. He subsequently applied to the defendant for the payment of sixty-five cents and defendant "gave me no reply."

His Lordship:—I do not know that you are entitled to sue; this is a debt from the Government to you.

Plaintiff:—No, my Lord, the Official Administrator is looking after the estates on behalf of some interests, the money would not go to the Government, but be paid to the interests.

Mr. Hodgson:—When the Treasury wanted to pay this Probate duty you went with an open cheque you say?—Yes.

And that cheque was made in pursuance of the direction by the Treasury?—Yes.

Mr. Nesbit was Official Administrator at that time, wasn't he?—Yes.

Why didn't you mention it to him?—He has nothing to do with the accounts, absolutely nothing. He won't entertain you if you went with anything in regard to accounts. He would tell you to go to the clerk.

Am I to understand you paid this money without his knowledge at all?—At first yes.

At all?—At first yes.

When did it come to his knowledge?—It should have come to his knowledge as soon as I came back and told Mr. Lee Jones.

Should have; you didn't tell him, did you?—No I didn't.

You paid this without any consent from the Registrar?—No authority to pay in any express words.

You say Mr. Lee Jones said you would be paid as soon as they had money in the estate?—Yes.

I put it to you Mr. Lee Jones did not say that?—I say he did.

Well when did he say that?—The same day, immediately on my return.

The 30th January?—Yes the day that the Probate was paid—30th January.

You would have to get that after the Official Administrator paid you a Treasury direction,

LANGKATS.

The Boom Still Continues.

The boom in Langkat shares still continues, and this morning they are quoted at Tls. 63, on a strong market, with every indication of a further advance. How they have fluctuated may be gathered from the fact that in September last the shares were down to as low a figure as Tls. 10.

The result of the working of the last financial year, ended October 31, 1913, is disclosed in a cable received from Shanghai by Messrs. Wright and Hornby to-day. This shows that the Company report, after writing down investments to market rate and writing off all drilling expenses, the profit to be Tls. 760,747.

It is of interest to note the average outputs for the past three years. For the year ended October 31, 1911, the average output was 9,300 tons, for 1912 13,200 tons, and for 1913 120,000 tons. In the first-named period a dividend of Tls. 4.1.2 was paid, as also was the case in 1912; while for the 1913 account the dividend is Tls. 2 per share.

A correspondent, commenting on these figures, writes us as follows:—If for 1911 the Langkat Company was able to pay Tls. 4.1.2 per share and the same for 1912, while for 1913 it is only able to pay Tls. 2 per share on an average output of 120,000 tons, why are the shares standing at Tls. 65? It would appear that in order to make them a 10 per cent. stock the output should be at least 200,000 tons per annum.

The Position in Shanghai.

Mr. R. S. F. McBain informs the N. C. Daily News that the following telegraphic information dated March 1 has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Land bouwplooiatie in Langkat:—"The output of crude oil during the month of February was 10,128 tons."

The General Agents think the increase in the output for this month is from the 800-900 foot strata, and is not on account of the completion of any new deep well or any increase in the production of the present one.

The activity in the share market again continued during the week just closed, says the China Press (Shanghai) of the 1st inst. Rubbers received a good deal of attention, prices, in some cases, appreciating considerably. Cottons were neglected, but a small business was done in miscellaneous shares. Langkats were again the feature of the week, the price advancing to a remarkable extent, rising from Tls. 37 cash on Monday to Tls. \$41.1.2 yesterday; for forward business the price is from two to three higher: the demand is strong at the enhanced values.

It remains to be seen what effect the news of last month's output will have when made public. Messrs. J.P. Bisset and Co., of Shanghai, reporting under date of February 27, stated that the chief feature of the market for the week under review was the rapid appreciation of Langkats, these shares having risen five points within the past week and were in demand at the increased rates.

Leung Yick-ting?—That was not the estate in which the money was paid.

This money \$89.20 was paid out of the Leung Yick-ting estate?—Yes, borrowed.

So the sixty-five cents could have been borrowed?—Yes at the moment, but I paid this sixty-five cents in order to save the estate another day's interest.

Oh, very good of you.—That was the only reason you paid it?—Yes.

Did you write that letter to Mr. Nesbit (produced)?—Yes.

Now this is the first intimation you gave Mr. Nesbit?—No, he had heard a lot about it before. At the Executive Council, long before this letter, he was under my cross-examination for quite an hour.

CHINESE SPORTS.

Well attended gathering at Kowloon.

The open space hard by the Diocesan School, Kowloon, was the scene of much activity yesterday afternoon when the members of the Lam Long Wan King amateur association held their second annual sports. The ground was very nicely arranged and St. Joseph's Band discoursed music during the very pleasant afternoon. There were fifteen events which included a 100 yards flat race, a 400 yards flat race, a two miles bicycle race, three-legged and egg and spoon races etc.

The officials were:—President Wong Chung-wo; Judges, Chan Shin-chuen, Wo Chun-sum, Shu Tin-hai, Wong Wai-chuen and Wai Hing; Clerk of the course etc. Kwok Ngan Po; assistant, Wong Kak Oho; Treasurer, Leung Poo-ohi; Secretary Ho Hoi-to.

For football a splendid Silver Shield was provided by Leung In Chuen, whilst six gold medals and various silver prizes were provided by the members of the association.

The principal foot events found the following placings:—100 yards Flat Race:—1, Leung Sing Sun; 2, Kok Sing Hing. 600 yards Flat Race:—1, Leung Sing Sun; 2, Yip Kwan; 3, Cheung Wing Oh. High Jump:—Kok Sing Hing.

This was the first request you made, Mr. Alim Khan, to Mr. Nesbit?—No.

When was the first one?—January 30.

I am talking about Mr. Nesbit?—Quite so. I was cross-examining Mr. Nesbit before the Executive Council as to the sixty-five cents my Lord.

You were still in the Government service when you wrote that letter to Mr. Nesbit?—Quite so. I put it to you, Mr. Alim Khan, it would have been more seemly for you to write a polite note to Mr. Nesbit, for the money, not an impertinent letter?—I mentioned the matter before in the Legislative Council and he denied the knowledge of it; if he had admitted that I would have not written the letter. But he swore there that he given me no open cheque.

It does not matter what he swore, Mr. Alim Khan.—But it does matter.

Not in this case. Mr. Hodgson said that in this case it was quite possible that the plaintiff might have paid sixty-five cents. It had been paid by somebody and the plaintiff had said he had paid it; he, Mr. Hodgson, was not in the position to dispute it. This was the first application to the Official Administrator in this case and that letter, having regard to the position plaintiff was in and the Administrator's position, a most impudent letter. If the plaintiff had written in a polite manner as he should have done no doubt he would not be in court about this case and the defendant would have paid the sixty-five cents out of his own pocket to Mr. Alim Khan if necessary, without asserting the legal rights. In face of the letter that he wrote it follows that Mr. Nesbit was justified in coming to that Court and asserting a strict legal right if he had it. It was not the question of sixty-five cents at all, but on the plaintiff's own admission he could not recover this amount legally because he paid it voluntarily to save a day's interest. He was not requested to pay it and had not paid it by Mr. Nesbit's consent. In this case Mr. Nesbit would not have given consent to the payment of sixty-five cents in this manner, because he could not do anything in that manner at all—he must get a direction from the Treasury.

Plaintiff:—I don't think the Crown Solicitor is right to say that the Treasury would not give sixty-five cents in cash. The Stamp Office will take anything—he must give a cheque.

(Continued on an Extra.)

King Edward Cured by Radium

It was the cure by radium of a rodent ulcer of the nose in the case of King Edward that led him to found the Radium Institute, already an immense boon to many sufferers, says a writer in the New Statesman.

TWO LICENSES.

European fined for Possessing Ammunition.

This morning in the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Freshman, named George Finfer, mining engineer in the employ of the Canton Province Mining Company, was charged with having in his possession a dagger and 550 rounds of ammunition in excess of the amount allowed him on two licenses.

Inspector P. O'Sullivan was in charge of the case for the Police, and Mr. O. F. Mason of Messrs D'Almada and Mason appeared for the defence.

The defendant pleaded not guilty, Mr. Mason explaining that his client had absolutely no knowledge of the presence of the surplus ammunition in the luggage which he had.

Det. Drury said that at about 6.30 p.m. yesterday he was on the Li Kee wharf, supervising the searching of passengers, when he saw the defendant coming on the wharf, walking at the side of two coolies, who were carrying baggage. Witness asked if the baggage belonged to the defendant and he replied that it did. On being asked for permission to search it, the defendant said, "Go ahead."

His Worship:—Did you say what you wanted to search for?—I told him I was searching for arms.

Continuing, witness said that he called on two Chinese constables to assist him and he discovered in a leather suit case, two packets of revolver ammunition and revolver, a dagger and twenty rounds of ammunition wrapped in an envelope. In a basket which was locked the Chinese constable found five packets of Winchester rifle ammunition, 250 rounds in all, and also eight packets of revolver ammunition amounting to 400 rounds.

Mr. Mason:—There are permits in respect to two hundred rounds of ammunition and two revolvers, of which one hundred rounds were packed in the suit case.

In another packing, witness said, there were found four more packets of small Winchester rifle ammunition, eight rounds in all, while the second revolver was worn on the defendant's person.

His Worship:—He is allowed to have two revolvers and one hundred rounds. The excess is the other ammunition and the dagger?—Yes.

Mr. Mason:—There was no difficulty about searching put in your way at all?—No.

Mr. Mason:—Absolutely open and above board. The defence is that my client is acting perfectly bona fide. Continuing, he said that the defendant was in the employ of the Canton Province Mining Company which was carrying on gold mining operations in the interior of China. He was employed by the company to supervise the erection of works. The company had a capital of one million dollars.

His Worship:—I don't think that matters.

Mr. Mason:—I wish to show bona fides. The idea seems to be that he was in possession of the arms to sell them to the Chinese.

Mr. Wood:—All this does not matter.

Continuing, Mr. Mason said that previous to the defendant's coming to Hongkong an engineer named Ober used to be in charge and used to hold a permit for ammunition. The defendant's boy used to be in his employ. His client packed his own bag in which he placed one revolver and one hundred rounds of ammunition. The rest of the baggage containing bedding, provisions and cooking utensils, was in charge of the boy who had also charge of the keys, and he submitted that the boy put the other hundred rounds in that as well as the excess, the possession of which formed the subject of the charge.

The defendant was called into the box.

Mr. Wood:—You have permits for two revolvers and one hundred rounds of ammunition?—Yes.

Have you a permit for the dagger?—Is that yours?—Yes.

You have had it for how long?—About seven years.

SPECIAL CABLES.

JAPANESE NAVAL VOTE.

A BIG REDUCTION PROBABLE.

(Special Pacific Service to the Telegraph—Reuter).

Shanghai, Received March 9. Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo states that the Peers' decision regarding the naval appropriation will probably be to reduce the vote by seventy million yen, the Government consenting.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

PRESIDENT YUAN SHIH-KAI'S VIEWS.

Shanghai, Received March 9.

Reuter's Peking correspondent states that in reply to a letter from Mr. E. W. Thwing, of the Anti-Opium Bureau, regarding the views of the foreign press on religious liberty, President Yuan Shih-kai states that Christians, Mohammedans and others find nothing to prevent them from entering official life. If the District Magistrates do not wish to worship Confucius, the ceremony may be conducted by some one else.

ANOTHER PROBABLE RESIGNATION.

Shanghai, Received March 9.

Reuter's Peking correspondent states that it is reported that Admiral Liu is asking for permission to resign the Tutubship of Fokien.

UNREST IN CHINA.

EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS AT WUCHANG.

Shanghai, Received March 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Wuchang states that extraordinary military precautions are being taken, parallel to those of last July.

There is no apparent reason for this step unless it arises from a fear that plotters may take advantage of the "White Wolf" disturbance.

Why did you not include it in the permit?—I did not know it was necessary for the dagger; I have only been here for sixteen days.

In your kit bag there are one hundred rounds of ammunition; is that hundred included in your permit?—Yes.

What about these twenty loose rounds?—I cannot say where they come from.

They do not belong to you?—Mr. Ober must have used them and the boy must have put them in.

They do not fit any of your revolvers?—That I cannot say.

Inspector O'Sullivan:—They do your Worship.

Mr. Wood:—The basket had 350 rounds; does that belong to you?—No.

Who does the basket belong to?—It belongs to me; at least I have my provisions in it.

Where is Mr. Ober?—He is on his way to America.

He was your predecessor?—Yes.

Then there are four hundred rounds of ammunition; how much of that is yours?—One hundred rounds.

At his Worship's request the defendant picked out the hundred rounds that he said belonged to him.

In the bedding there were eight rounds of Winchester rifle ammunition; to whom does that belong?—I don't know anything about that. The boy rolled my bedding.

In answer to further questions defendant said that he did not pack the other hundred rounds in his suit case because there was no room.

Inspector O'Sullivan then asked the following questions through the court:—Which of the revolvers does the ammunition which you have just picked out fit?—I cannot say.

Inspector O'Sullivan:—It does not fit either, your Worship. When you went to the Captain Superintendent of Police for the second permit, did you inform him that you already had one permit?—No, I did not see the Captain Superintendent; I saw Mr. King the first time.

Who did you see the second time?—Some gentleman in the room next to Mr. King.

Did you tell him that you already had one permit?—No sir. I did not.

(Mr. Mason submitted that on

TWO REPORTS.

Curious Stories Regarding Money Transactions.

A money changer of 53, Bonham Strand East has reported to the Police that yesterday afternoon at about 2.30 o'clock, Ng Tin-san, the manager of the Ho Hop, a shop in Bonham Strand East, came to him and bought from him two thousand sovereigns for \$2,085. The foki who took the sovereigns to Ng Tin-san's residence is alleged to have been told to wait for the money. He waited but says he has seen neither Ng Tin-san nor the dollars.

Another report against the same man was made by the Wing Sang Bank in Queen's Road Central. At about 3 p.m. the same day he is reported to have gone to the bank and purchased \$9,288 in Kwangtung currency for \$5,000 Hongkong Currency. The banknotes it is said were sent to Ng Tin-san's house where he received them. He is said to have agreed to return and give up the Hongkong currency in three hours time but failed to do so.

Oxford Local Examinations.

Intending candidates for the July Oxford Local Examinations are reminded that to-morrow will be the last day for receiving Entry Forms by the Honorary Secretary 63, Robinson Road.

the evidence his Worship would discharge his client. He was innocent of all intention of taking ammunition into China without permission. The dagger was obtained in Mexico some seven or eight years ago and had been used for some time as a bread knife.

His Worship:—I regret to say that I am unable to believe the defendant when he says he has no knowledge that the ammunition was in the baggage.

A fine of \$250 was imposed and an order was made for the confiscation of the excess ammunition.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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Engaged to Her Brother.

Miss Alice Jacobson, of London, Ontario, has just discovered that the man whom she was about to marry, after a long engagement, is her brother, whom she had not seen or heard of since childhood. Carl Jacobson when a little boy was adopted in England by a family named Smithson, and took their name. With them he went from England to New York, and thence to Ontario. In Ontario he met Alice Jacobson, to whom he eventually became engaged, and when writing the news to her parents in England, Miss Jacobson enclosed her fiancée's photograph. Some likeness in the photograph to the little boy whom they had given up years ago, in conjunction with the name Smithson, caused them to make inquiries, and they had to break the news to their daughter that she had nearly married her own brother.

Co-day's Advertisement

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Co-day's Advertisement

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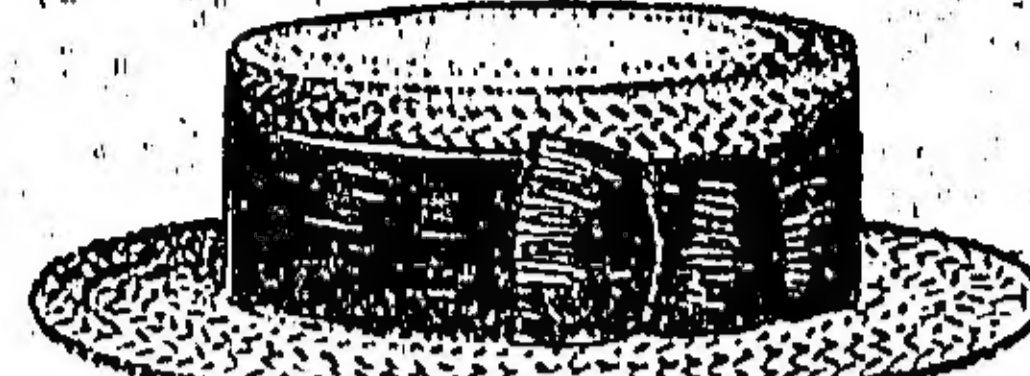
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Destination.	Subject to Alteration Steamers.	Sailing Date.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.....	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,000 Katori Maru Capt. Mural T. 20,000	WEDNES., 11th Mar. at 10 a.m. WEDNES., 25th Mar. at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE, via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama.....	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500 Yokohama Maru Capt. Wada T. 20,000	TUESDAY, 10th Mar. at noon. TUES., 24th Mar. at noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.....	Kumano Maru Capt. K. Soyeda T. 9,300 Tango Maru Capt. T. Sekine T. 13,500	WEDNES., 11th Mar. at noon. WEDNES., 8th Apr. at noon.
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CALCUTTA, via Spore, Penang & Rangoon.....	Bombay Maru T. 5,000	MONDAY, 9th Mar.
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BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.....	Kashima Maru Capt. M. Yagi T. 20,000 Tango Maru Capt. Sekine T. 13,500	TUESDAY, 10th Mar. at 3 p.m. WED., 11th Mar. at 11 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, Moji, and Kobe.....	Penang Maru Capt. Murazumi T. 12,000 Kanagawa Maru Capt. Machida T. 12,500	THURSDAY, 12th Mar. SUNDAY, 15th Mar.
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PASSENGER SEASON 1914

FOR EUROPE.

Hirano Maru	16000 tons	sails	Wednesday	11th March
Katori "	20000 "	"	"	25th "
Kamo "	16000 "	"	"	8th April.
Kashima "	20000 "	"	"	22nd "

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12500 tons	sails	Tuesday	24th January.
Sado "	12500 "	"	"	10th March
Yokohama "	12500 "	"	"	24th "
Awa "	12500 "	"	"	7th April.
Shidzuoka "	12500 "	"	"	21st "

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Y. KATO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI.....	Liangchow	10th Mar. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG.....	Sungkiang	11th Mar. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Taming	11th Mar. at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Luchow	14th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU.....	Yingchow	14th Mar. at midnight
SHANGHAI.....	Shaohsing	17th Mar. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Teian	17th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Anhui	19th Mar. at 4 p.m.

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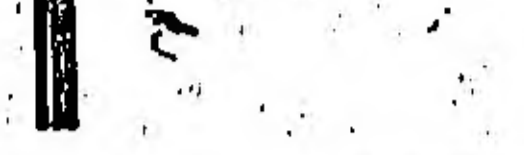
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Zalro.....	4000	F. S. McMurray	Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.	MON., 23rd Mar. 4 p.m.

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Hongkong, 4th Mar. 1914.

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Tjimanoeck.....	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	S'HAJ	2nd half Mar.
Tjilalajap.....	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	JAPAN	2nd half Mar.
Tjipanas.....	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	S'HAJ	2nd half Mar.
Tjikini.....	S'HAJ	2nd half Mar.	JAVA	2nd half Mar.
Tjimahi.....	JAVA	1st half Apr.	JAPAN	1st half Apr.
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Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Wed.,	29th "
via Manila. Omitting Shanghai.			

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Eastern.....	4th April.	9th April at "
Aldenhay.....	1st May	1st May "
Empire.....	2nd May	20th May

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Haiching.....	W. C. Passmore...	FRIDAY, 13th Mar. at 11 a.m.
Haitan.....	J. S. Roach.....	TUESDAY, 17th Mar. at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haimun.....	J. W. Evans...	WEDNES., 11th Mar. at 11 a.m.
Haimun.....	J. W. Evans...	SUNDAY, 15th Mar. at 10 a.m.

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An Expensive Tug.

When the Bill for the construction of the bridge over the Thames near the Tower of London, now known as the Tower Bridge, was before Parliament some years ago, great stress was laid by the opponents of the measure on the danger the bridge would be to navigation. As a consequence the Bill was only allowed to go through on the condition that a tug was kept under steam night and day at the bridge. That condition has been loyally observed since then, but on not a single occasion have the services of the tug been requisitioned. The cost is \$31 a week.

Whaling in Australia.

Three Norwegian whaling companies are operating on the West Australian coast, from Esperance to Cape Lambert, under exclusive licenses. The value of the fleet is estimated at £80,000, and the average number of men employed is 115. Starting operations on the north-west coast in June, 1912, by September 243 humpbacks were captured. The fleet then proceeded to Albany, capturing up to December 28 ninety-eight sperm whales. The total oil taken was 7800 barrels, and the value £22,000. The value of the sperm whale is unknown. Under their licenses the companies have to erect land stations for the treatment of carcasses for manure. The carcasses average four tons, of an estimated value of £7 per ton.

Harbour Administration.

Mr. G. C. Buchanan, Chairman of the Rangoon Port Commissioners, recently made a tour of the chief ports of India, and for the benefit of Rangoon has in a memorandum sketched the chief features of the ports he visited and given the conclusions he has formed as to the requirements of a modern Eastern harbour. At the conclusion of his observations on the character equipment and working expenses of the ports he visited Mr. Buchanan gives his opinions as to the requirements of a modern port, and their soundness will be apparent to all those who have watched the modern developments of shipping. First, he says a port must have facilities for prompt despatch of shipping. Secondly it must have ample storage accommodation for goods. Then follow comments on the recent growth in the size of ships. It must be borne in mind Mr. Buchanan points out, that the greater the size of vessels, the more economical are they to their owners, the consumption of coal being less, and the voyages required fewer, and it has been shown that cargo can be carried at a steadily decreasing cost as size increases. It is not to be wondered at that, in these circumstances the shipowner with a valuable vessel in which a

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1914.

INTERNATIONAL INTRIGUES IN CHINESE RAILWAYS.

Belgium, French, and Russia
Railway Policies in China.

[The article which follows is taken from the *Far Eastern Review*. It will be read with interest only for the wealth of information it contains but also as an example of enterprising journalism. Our readers cannot fail to appreciate the immense amount of labour and research which must have been entailed in the collection of the facts here given. In Saturday's issue the Pukow-Hankow concession was discussed among other things, and the instalment left off in the middle of a discussion of "the Canton-Hankow railway intrigue."]

China, at that time made America pay the price for the breach of faith, an error which was not committed with intention, as the shaves were bought up on the market privately. But leaving out of question feelings of the Americans who had been duped by the Belgians and pushed out with the aid of the British, the sum object of the latter was achieved, and the Belgians and their Russian partners were blocked in their scheme to secure control of the through trunk line.

China was saved, and the British position was secured in the South Yangtze region, but the Americans have never forgotten or forgiven the intrigues which made them lose face with China, and which held them up to the ridicule of the financial world. Those on the inside knew that in due time the situation would be repeated, and they have patiently waited to see what attitude China and the other interested parties would assume when the shoe became transferred to the other foot.

Having now clearly demonstrated the designs of the Franco-Russian-Belgian combination which were frustrated in this great scheme we can take up and trace the other ramifications of the general policy of these political and commercial allies. But before pursuing the matter further it may be well to point out that the title of the Franco-Belgian Syndicate who secured the concession for the Peking-Hankow line was the *Société d'Etudes de Chemins de Fer en Chine*, an organisation which, as will appear later, was in reality the agent for Russian political designs on China.

Activities in Western China. As pointed out in the commencement of this article one of the great dreams of Russia has always been to secure control of the approach to Peking through the Kalgan Pass, and at the time that France secured the concession for the Yunnan line, and subsequently, the French and Russian papers—reflecting the political sentiments of their governments—devoted considerable space to the advisability of securing the concession for another trunk line through Western China, to connect at Kalgan with the Trans-Mongolian project, to then strike south through Taiyuanfu to Sianfu, and thence to Chengtu and Yunnanfu, where it would link up with the French line to the sea at Haiphong.

Such a line was purely for the advancement of Russia's strategic position in China and Central Asia. It would complete a trunk line bisecting China to the west, away from the coast and interference of other Powers; would bring the northwest and western provinces within the Russian sphere of influence, and when the line connecting with Urga was completed, would constitute a through military line for an army of penetration from both North and South. These lines

have appeared in many foreign maps and have been designated as Russian projects, and to those who have studied the railway policies of the various Powers in China, no other construction can be placed on the designing of the lines.

It will be remembered that in 1898 the Russo-Chinese Bank secured the concession for the line from Chengtingfu to Taiyuanfu. The question arises, why did Russia seek a concession in the province of Shansi? The answer may perhaps be found in the verbal agreement given by H.E. Sheng Kung-pao (the then Minister of Communications) to the Russo-Chinese Bank, that if the Bank constructed the line to the satisfaction of the Chinese Government, they would be accorded the right to construct the extension from Taiyuanfu to Sianfu. It is well to bear the fact in mind that the right to construct the extension was promised to the Russo-Chinese Bank.

Shortly after the Russians secured the concession for the Taiyuan line, the Belgians succeeded in signing the agreement for a line from Kaifeng to Honanfu, along the Yellow River. Why did the Belgians set such store upon a short, apparently insignificant line that began nowhere and ended nowhere, and had no outlet to the sea except over the rails of the Peking-Hankow line?

Was it simply to act as feeder for the main line? That was the impression allowed to prevail. The real answer perhaps may be found in the fact that the Agreement gave them the right to construct the extension to Sianfu.

Was there any coincidence in the fact that both these lines had the same destination? It is competent, in the light of later events, to argue that both these innocent agreements for short unimportant lines followed a well-defined and deep laid policy for the control of north-west China.

In the French Yellow Book of 1900, the French Government frankly states that although the concession for the Taiyuan line was secured by the Russo-Chinese Bank, the construction and operation of the line had been entrusted to the French Group in the Russo-Chinese Bank. The same Book also officially states that the *Compagnie Generale de Chemins de Fer et de Tramways en Chine*, which had secured the Kaifeng-Honan Concession, was in reality a Franco-Belgian Company, and this indicates the predominance of the French capitalists in the concern. It is a significant fact that after the Taiyuan line was completed, and the Russians had handed over control to the French section of the syndicate, that the petition to Waiwu for the privilege of extending the line to Sianfu, as promised by H. E. Sheng, was made by the Belgian Minister at Peking. Here we again have the most convincing evidence of the harmony of interests binding Russia, France, and Belgium.

Russia's Renewal of Activities. At this time, or about four years ago, Russia's prestige had declined in China as a result of the war with Japan, and it was necessary to entrust her interests to her ally and agent until she could resume diplomatic activity in Peking on her own behalf.

Russian policy in Asia never changes; it may be checked at times, but Russia quietly awaits her opportunity and at the right moment presses forward and regains her lost ground. Threatened by Japan and Britain in gaining her ice free port at Dalny, she has had to readjust her position and policy to the changes brought about by the war. Russia must have such a port for the development of her great Asiatic Empire, and, as she has none of her own, she must necessarily take it by force from her neighbour, which, in this case, is China. As she is not yet ready again to try conclusions with Japan and her formidable ally, she has had to attack the problem from the bank and press her

borders out at the expense of China, and with the aid of her ally and her agent attempt to gain in China Proper what she has had to relinquish in Manchuria.

The Revolution presented her with the opportunity in Mongolia. The dominance of Mongolia by Russia under the guise of acknowledging the independence of the Mongolians is fresh history. With the loss of her sovereignty over Outer Mongolia, China has to carry on a costly and tedious warfare against the Urga authorities who now claim jurisdiction over all the Mongol tribes, for the final possession of the Inner Strip. Why has Russia forced this issue on China at a time when the Government is struggling to hold the country together and preserve its integrity in the greatest crisis of its history?

The reason is not far to seek. Russia's plans are bearing fruit, and the dissensions and jealousies of the Powers and the Bankers have presented her with an opportunity, which she has profited by, to advance her interests.

The Notorious "Belgian Loan." We must go back to the time of the Revolution and trace briefly the struggles of both sides to secure funds to carry on the war. All the foreign Governments had agreed to maintain neutrality, and through their control of the Quadruple Financial Groups, the four large lending nations had effectively closed the door to any independent loan. Up to this time, Russia and Japan, owing to their being borrowing nations, had not actively entered into the competition to China, except in a small way. But the Revolution with its iron bound monopoly of the Quadruple Group opened the way for their activities. Russia's opportunity had arrived.

In November, 1911, there arrived in Peking at a time when the financial deadlock was in force, a new figure in Chinese banking circles, who represented what was claimed to be an independent international syndicate. This gentleman M. de Vos, who had been promoted from the Belgian Consular service to the head of an exceedingly strong financial group. M. de Vos had been Belgian Consul General at Tientsin and afterwards at Kobe, and when home on a vacation he was selected to head the new "independent" group.

The group was composed of the Russo-Asiatic Bank (previously styled the Russo-Chinese Bank), the Sino-Belgian Bank, Banque d'Outremer, Société Generale de Belgique, Société Belge d'Etude de Chemins de Fer en Chine, Eastern Bank, Limited, J. Henry Schroeder and Co. and A. Spitzer and Co.

It was a significant fact that although the Russo-Asiatic Bank had its own branch and capital financial agent in Peking, the leadership in the new group, in which the Bank was included, was entrusted to a Belgian Consular official. This naturally gave rise to the impression that M. de Vos was in reality a special agent sent to China to work in harmony with the Bank for railway and other concessions and Government business, which the bank itself was prohibited from undertaking owing to the convention with Great Britain defining the Russian sphere as practically north of the Great Wall. Otherwise why should such a group be organized, with the Russian Bank in the leading role, and its negotiations be entrusted to a Belgian Consular official with no previous training as a financier? The work of M. de Vos since he arrived in Peking has, in the mind of critics, fully confirmed the above surmises.

After successfully negotiating a few minor financial transactions he was ready for the real work he was undoubtedly sent to do. The then Premier was badly in need of funds for administrative purposes, and the only available asset left to offer as security for the tottering Manchou Government was the Kalgan railway. The

then Acting Minister of Finance had tried to secure a loan for \$1,000,000, on the security of the Kalgan line from America. Although this sum represented the entire cost of the line, American bankers would not listen to such a proposition. But the representatives of their agent in Peking convinced them that the line was a valuable one, and that the Chinese would only concede this loan to America for fear of its falling into the hands of Russia if the loan were raised in Europe. The American bankers were willing to advance the funds but were prohibited from so doing by the command of the American Government, who refused to permit the neutrality agreed upon by the Powers to be broken. The American bankers were consequently compelled to retire, but still endeavoured to maintain a footing for this loan. The Americans were specially urged by the Chinese to take up the loan on the grounds that it was an established policy of the Chinese Government never to permit the Kalgan line to fall under the influence of any European Power, for fear that Russia might be interested and so secure the control of the much-coveted approach to Peking. Only to America, it was then declared, would the Chinese consent to mortgage this line, and the Americans interested believed the specious and logical arguments advanced, and were prepared to lend the money as soon as the embargo on independent loans was raised by the Powers.

When Yuan Shih-kai was proclaimed provisional President of the Republic and Tang Shao-yi was appointed Premier, one of their first acts was to enter into an agreement with the Quadruple Group for the immediate financing of the country, giving them an exclusive option on all loans. This agreement was in the shape of a letter signed on March 10, 1912, but the first act of the new Government after that date was to sign a loan for \$1,000,000 with the Belgian Group, headed by M. de Vos, giving the Kalgan line as security. The new Government knew that the Americans stood ready to advance this sum, but they deliberately signed the loan and therewith handed over the Kalgan railway as security, forgetful perhaps of the policy of the previous Government in this regard, and ignorant, no doubt, of the close connection of the Belgian with the Russians.

So once again the Belgians scored, and once again the Chinese had to pay dearly for breach of faith with Quadruple Group, and incidentally caused the world to lose confidence in the integrity of their most brilliant diplomatic official. It had not been for vigorous protest of the Powers, which compelled this "Belgian" loan to be covered by the Reorganisation loan, the Kalgan line would now be effectively mortgaged to Russia under the flimsy disguise of a Belgian loan.

Russia in the Sextuple Group. When the time came for the negotiation of the Reorganisation Loan, Russia and Japan demanded and received admission into the official Quadruple Financial Group which then became known as the Sextuple Group. The new combination arrived at a mutual agreement amongst themselves as to the division of future business in China, and the names of all the Banks constituting the various Groups were then set forth in that document. The Russian Bank signed the Inter Group Agreement, acting for the following parties, known as the Russian Group. These names should be carefully noted, as they

fully corroborate the fact that the Belgians are in reality acting in China on behalf of Russia, and that M. de Vos, in his capacity as the head of a Belgian syndicate, must likewise be regarded as an agent of Russia, although engaged professionally as a Belgian financier. The names of the Russian Group are: Banque Russo-Asiatique, A. Spitzer & Company, J. Henry Schroeder & Company, Eastern Bank, Limited, Banque Sino-Belge, Société Belge d'Etude de Chemins de Fer en Chine, Société Generale de Belgique, Banque d'Outremer (Belgian).

Or, in other words, this is the identical Group for which M. de Vos had been acting up to the time the Russians were admitted into the Sextuple Group. With the above names before us, it is well to stop and analyze the composition of the Group before proceeding further.

The Peking-Hankow Railway Concession was signed by the Belgians in the name of the Société Belge d'Etude de Chemins de Fer en Chine, which, according to the French Government Yellow Book of 1900, was a Franco-Belgian syndicate, in which the Belgian share was only 40 per cent. We have seen that the Russo-Chinese Bank (now Russo-Asiatic Bank) was the official Bank in China for the service of the loan during construction, and we now find the suspicions of 1898 openly confirmed, and the Société Belge d'Etude de Chemins de Fer en Chine, is unobtrusively a component part of the official Russian Group at the actual moment. This amply proves the part played in 1898 and discloses the real character of the concern.

The Kaifeng-Honan Railway Concession was signed in 1899 in favour of a so-called Belgian syndicate called the *Compagnie Generale de Chemins de Fer et de Tramways en Chine*. The French Yellow Book for 1900, however, describes this as a Franco-Belgian syndicate, indicating that the French element predominated, and although the actual proportions of the shares are not given it is fair to assume that it was at least half, if not similar to the other concession in which the Belgian interest was officially only 40 per cent, which included the Russian share.

From Russia to the Sea. It is a remarkable and significant coincidence that M. de Vos, quietly working in Peking for the advancement of purely Belgian interests, though at the head of what was afterwards admitted as the official Russian Group, should secure the concession for the extension of the Kaifeng-Honan railway on behalf of the *Compagnie Generale de Chemins de Fer et de Tramways en Chine*. The original concession only gave the company the right to the extension westwards from Honan to Sianfu, but we find, in the actual loan agreement, that he not only succeeded in having this extended to Lanchowfu, but also obtained the right for a further extension to Suochowfu, while to the eastwards the line was continued from Kaifeng to the sea at Haichow.

A little reflection and study of the map should convince one that this is an essentially Russian project, and dovetails into the Great Trans-Asian line, which has always been set aside for Russia. As the continuation westwards from Suochowfu must necessarily ultimately connect with Russia's Central Asian system, and constitute a through trunk line from Central Asia to the heart of China, and the sea coast, it must have met with the hearty support of Russia.

If Russia denied the right of China to construct the Chinow-Aigun line under American financial and British contractors, as constituting a menace to her strategic position on the Amur, would she not have prevented the

construction of the line to Lanchow and Suochow if the agreement had been made with any country other than her ally or her agent? That is a fair question.

Everything points to the conclusion that this line was secured by M. de Vos in furtherance of Russia's special interests for the penetration of China from Central Asia, and to give to Russia, when the time comes, the right to a port on the coast of China.

The acquisition by alleged purely Belgian interests of the right to build this railway was one of the greatest victories achieved by Russia under the nose of her opponents, and in the future will have a far-reaching effect upon the destinies of China and the position of Great Britain in the Yangtze valley.

Always bearing in mind the desires of Russia for an ice-free port, we can now follow more intelligently the course of events since the loan agreement was quietly signed. The ostensible terminus of the line was placed at Haichow, a small port south of Shantung. Every skipper on the China coast knows that a port can only be created at Haichow with the initial expenditure and continuous outlay of huge sums of money, and for all practical purposes it is worthless. But Russia or her agent could not openly seek an outlet into the Yangtze without incurring the displeasure of Great Britain, so the terminus was quietly left at Haichow, and meanwhile works were commenced and surveys made on the line itself.

How the Yangtze was Reached. We must now divert and turn to another phase of the situation to elucidate how the difficulty of the port was quietly overcome. Some years ago the concession for a line from Tsingkiangpu, on the Grand Canal, to Tungchow, at the mouth of the Yangtze River, was granted by the Central Government to a provincial concern known as the *Kiangsu Railway Company*, and only a few miles of poorly constructed line had been built out of Tsingkiangpu when the funds were exhausted. All work was consequently stopped and an attempt was made to secure further capital either from the Government or by a foreign loan.

On January 15, 1913, the representative of the Kiangsu Railway Company entered into an agreement with a continental financial agent for a loan of \$1,250,000 for the construction of the equipment of a line from Tungchow to Tsingkiangpu. The loan agreement was countersigned by the then Minister of Communications, and thus a Government loan, without supervision, was granted for the benefit of a purely private railway. The issue price in the loan agreement was stipulated at 93, but as the financial agent had emphatically stated that he could not give more than 80, it was arranged and provided for in another clause that the difference between the real and fictitious price would be paid back to the Bankers who might take up the loan as a lump sum, payment for their services in supervising the construction and equipment of the line. Needless to say no reputable Banker could be found who was ready to sacrifice his reputation by becoming a party to such a palpable attempt to deceive the Chinese public as to the real issue price, and as a consequence the loan could not be negotiated in Europe.

When it was realized that this loan was impossible, and that the port of Haichow could not serve as the terminus of a through trunk line, according to Chinese reports, it was quietly arranged to change the terminus of the line to near Tungchow. The Tsingkiangpu-Tungchow line, controlled by the Kiangsu Railway Company, was nationalized, and its was then incorporated as a part of the Lung-Tsung-Tung-Hai line.

The result of this manoeuvre is that the Belgians have quietly

secured a through line from Central Asia to the mouth of the Yangtze River, with a good port which can be developed to accommodate ocean-going steamers.

The British Government was asleep, China was hypnotized, and now they awaken again to find that another clever move has been made and that Belgium has secured for her ally the great object of her dreams, outlet to a deep warm water port on the Pacific, and one may be excused for conjuring in one's mind a picture of the not distant future when the Russian Bear will be squatting on the north bank of the Yangtze, near Tungchow, grinning at the discomfited Lion on the other bank at Shanghai, or Wusung, its port, while Chanticleer will crow from any and every eminence available.

The Hwai River Conservancy Loan. While on the subject of the terminus near Tungchow and the railway to Tsingkiangpu, we may as well devote a few thoughts to another important phase of the situation which has recently arisen in connection with this district. It is well known that the American Red Cross Society, in its great desire to assist China to preserve the lives of the millions of people whose homes are periodically swept away by the floods in the Hwai River District, sent an American engineer to survey and make a report on the best way to prevent such catastrophes in the future.

It is now common knowledge that certain interested Chinese do not want the Americans in the Hwai River district, and rather than accept the aid of the American Red Cross, they would prefer to float a loan for the proposed conservancy works with the Belgians, with whom negotiations have proceeded. As the loan will probably be for \$4,000,000, and be secured on the land tax of the district as well as the reclaimed lands, this should give food for thought. Why do these Chinese desire that the Belgians should take up this loan in a district through which their great trunk line passes, and which if effected will give the Belgians or Russians a mortgage on the lands? If the interest on an American loan should ever be defaulted, and it became necessary for the Bankers to take possession, the Americans would only do so as a last resort and then only to secure their interest. But if the loan for this conservancy work were entrusted to the Belgians, who are officially a part of the Russian Group, and who hold the mortgage also on the great trunk line through the heart of the district, and control a port near Tungchow, what would occur if it became necessary to foreclose and take over and administer the security?

Would Russia ever recede from the position?

It begins to look as though the Chinese concerned have also been hypnotized by the Belgians, and that they are unconsciously being led to betray the best interests of their country. The Americans have proposed the Hwai River Conservancy work, and the loan to carry it through, as a purely humanitarian measure, for on the face of it there is no profit to them in such work other than the satisfaction of saving the lives of millions of people and reclaiming to prosperity a large district of China. In view of this, and by virtue of the claims they have to the enterprise as a result of the enormous amount of charity they have lavished on the district in the past it is quite possible that Americans will secure the work, and that at least one plan of the Belgians will miscarry.

(To be Continued To-morrow)

*See "Revolution Number" of the *Far Eastern Review*, April, 1912.

*See *Far Eastern Review*, March, 1913, for full text of the Inter-Group Agreement.

(See full text of Agreement in the January, 1913, issue of the *Far Eastern Review*.)

TELEGRAMS.

BOXING.

A FINE CONTEST.

(Router's Service To The "Telegraph.")

London, Received Mar. 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Sydney states that Milburn Taylor knocked out Herd Mc Coy, of Victoria, in the eighth round in a boxing match.
The contest was one of the best ever witnessed at the Stadium.

TRADE WITH ANGOLA.

IMPORTANT PORTUGUESE DECISION.

London, Received March 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Lisbon states that the Minister of the Colonies announces that the decree opening the hinterland of Angola to the free transit of foreign merchandise will not be enforced until detailed regulations have been framed.

THE PANAMA EXHIBITION

London, Received March 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Adelaide states that South Australia will be represented at the San Francisco Exhibition.

GERMAN FIRM SUED.

This afternoon at the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Puisse Judge, the Wing Tai Firm sued Messrs Burns and Reif, merchants, to recover the sum of \$137.50 being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of the failure on the part of the defendants to deliver to the plaintiffs two cases of elastic web, being the balance of three cases sold to the plaintiffs under a contract of February 26, 1913.

Mr. Faithfull appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Lewis, of Messrs Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship stayed the action, the matter going to arbitration under an objection raised by the defence that the contract contained a clause referring all disputes under it to arbitration.

A BIG CLAIM.

Wealthy Portuguese Gentleman and a Contract.

In Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court this morning the hearing of an interesting action was resumed.

The plaintiffs are the Great Eastern Smelting and Refining Company of San Francisco, and they claimed from T. P. Marques, of Macao, \$85,452, being the balance due under a guarantee for the payment of \$200,000 given by the defendant that Messrs. Arndt and Co., Hongkong, would repay a loan to this amount.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Crist, appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Leo D'Almada, was for the defendant.

Mr. Pink concluded his evidence and Mrs. Pink also entered the box.

When we went to press, Mr. C.D. Wilkinson was in the box giving evidence as to certain consultations between all the parties in the action with regard to proceedings which were contemplated against Li Ma-chee.

SPECIAL CABLES.

SHIPPING DISASTER IN THE NORTH.

JAPANESE COLLIER COLLIDES WITH P. & O. BOAT AND SINKS.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, Received March 9.

The Japanese collier Hokushu Maru collided with the P. and O. steamer Oriental this morning in the Astraea Channel.
The Hokushu Maru attempted to beach, but sank near Gough Island. Her crew were taken off by the Oriental.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL SUE.

The Sixty-five Cents Case.

(Continued from Page 4)
Mr. Hodgson said that even if he paid it out of his own pocket he could not do so without getting a direction from the Treasury. It could only be paid in that way and it only supported his point that Mr. Nesbit would not give his consent, and that it was done without his knowledge. Assuming that Alim Khan came back and told Mr. Lee Jones he had paid it did not make his legal position any better.

Plaintiff:—I think it does.
His Lordship:—Putting aside departmental routine:—The estates have to pay money and it is paid by Alim Khan as a volunteer on behalf of them, can he recover it?

Mr. Hodgson:—No, my Lord.
His Lordship:—I am not quite sure.

Plaintiff:—Yes I am, my Lord.
His Lordship:—Don't interrupt.

Mr. Hodgson:—He must have a duty to pay it; to pay it on the authority or with the consent and the knowledge of the Registrar and the Official Administrator. These, I think are the facts, my Lord.

His Lordship:—You don't deny that he told Mr. Lee Jones of the money?

Mr. Hodgson:—I deny that my Lord.

His Lordship:—You don't deny the money, but in this matter you say it is voluntary and he is not entitled to it?

Mr. Hodgson:—Quite so. This payment was made more than a year ago and certainly no application was made before that letter.

Plaintiff:—I had enough trouble in the case of the Registrar of the Supreme Court—I had troubles—and I could hardly think of sixty-five cents.

Mr. Hodgson quoted an authority in support of his contention that the plaintiff had to show request to pay the money.

Plaintiff said that his submission was that the acts of the Deputy Registrar and the accountant in the execution of duty carried the defendant's assumed approval, and the payment of sixty-five cents was ratified by the Deputy Registrar and the accountant.

Mr. Hodgson:—It is not admitted that it is ratified.

Plaintiff:—You can put him in the witness-box.

Mr. Hodgson:—But he is not in the witness-box.

His Lordship:—In this case you had better put him in the witness-box.

Mr. Hodgson:—I am willing to put him in the box on that point.

Plaintiff:—I would like to put a few questions to Mr. Nesbit on the relations between Mr. Lee Jones and the defendant.

His Lordship:—You can put any question to any one that goes into the witness-box.

Plaintiff:—I don't think I am too late to ask that after Mr. Lee Jones, Mr. Nesbit could be asked.

His Lordship:—I don't think you can ask anything from a person who has not been called.

Plaintiff:—I want to prove that Mr. Lee Jones is his agent.

Mr. Lee Jones then went into the box and said that he did not recollect the plaintiff coming to him and mentioning the sixty-five cents.

By Alim Khan:—He had not a cheque for small amounts like that. In this case he would have asked for sixty-five cents and the amount would have been paid; he would have asked the Official Administrator. He did not really know what he would get if he made an order on the Treasury for sixty-five cents, but he doubt.

Plaintiff:—Was there anything wrong with my applying for sixty-five cents?—Yes, I think there was.

What was wrong about it?—I don't think you ought to have done it without authority; you would not have been in the Court to-day if you had got authority.

You are not prepared to dispute that had I not paid the sixty-five cents, another day's interest would be due?—No, it might be a small matter.

You had this in your mind when I came and told you of the sixty-five cents?—I had not the slightest notion of it.

There could not have been a cheque on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for sixty-five cents?—Probably not.

It is so—I won't say it is so.

Plaintiff then asked his Lordship to examine some ticks at the side of the amounts on a bill and asked if they did not compare with the ticks made by the witness?

His Lordship said that it was difficult enough to identify a man's handwriting, never mind identify his ticks.

Witness looking at the bill asked: why his initials were scratched off?

Plaintiff said that very likely the Registrar had done it; the files had been under his lock and key.

Witness said that the plaintiff had had the files.

Plaintiff said that he had many duties to perform that, were not exactly in his duties, but since the defendant was his superior there was an implied authority and he carried out his wishes as best he could. "I have been and bought champagne glasses for the defendant, is that one of my duties? I regret to say that but—"

His Lordship:—The proper way is to go into the witness box yourself if you want to prove what he has given you to do. It had better come from your first.

Plaintiff said that as to his general duties there was no question at all. The question was whether as clerk to the Official Administrator. He could have spent sixty-five cents without the authority.

His claim was not as clerk to the Registrar of the Supreme Court, but as clerk to the Official Administrator. The Registrar of the Supreme Court was ex officio Official Administrator, but the appointment was quite distinct, and as his clerk he had paid that sum. "I had many things to do as defendant knows; of course he will deny now, but I was compelled to do it on account of this relationship between myself and the defendant. If defendant sent me to the Hongkong Hotel to get a friend I had to do it although not my duty."

Mr. Hodgson:—If he is told by Mr. Nesbit it is his duty. It is direct instructions.

Plaintiff:—My Lord, I am saying I cannot—

His Lordship:—Do you wish to call him as Registrar?

Plaintiff:—Yes and as defendant.

His Lordship:—You can't do that.

Plaintiff:—I am entirely in your Lordship's hands. He can go into the box, my Lord, as the Official Administrator.

His Lordship:—I understand the plaintiff would like to ask the Registrar in the box, questions about his duty.

Mr. Hodgson:—I have no objection to the Registrar going into the box, but I am not going to let him be cross-examined on the subject—cross-examined on matters which have really nothing to do with this case.

His Lordship:—Of course any question irrelevant I shall object to.

Mr. Hodgson:—And I submit my Lord, the Registrar in cross-examination be asked the particular question through the Court.

Plaintiff:—If he will admit it, I may not cross-examine him.

Mr. Hodgson said that it was admitted that plaintiff had not direct authority, no express directions to do what he had.

His Lordship said that the plaintiff's submission was that in the course of business he had done such without the express authority but what had been done he did not know. That was a matter for him to make in his cross-examination. The plaintiff could be stopped from asking anything that was not relevant.

Plaintiff:—If I can prove I did things—private things.

His Lordship:—I don't think it is relative to his case at all.

Plaintiff:—But at the request and the instance of the defendant which shows that he employed me to do it.

His Lordship:—Did you post private letters?

Plaintiff:—Yes, and official letters.

His Lordship:—Was it your business to take letters out?

Plaintiff:—Yes my Lord; how can you send a messenger with a registered official letter?

His Lordship:—I think you must keep to the matters of the case and not Mr. Nesbit's private affairs.

Plaintiff:—No my Lord, I don't wish to ask Mr. Nesbit, anything about his private affairs.

H. A. Nesbit then went into the box and in answer to the plaintiff said he did not answer the letter written to him.

Then if that letter had been written to you by a private individual would you have felt it very much?—By the position you had been in, before—certainly—clerk to the Registrar for many years.

We were all friends at the time?—What do you mean by friends—you were the clerk.

Well, I mean friendly relations, I was the clerk and you the Official Administrator?—Yes, we were in the one office.

If a lawyer is allowed to take a file out of court which should not go out of the Court?

His Lordship:—What has that to do with the case?

Mr. Hodgson:—I must object to that my Lord.

For the defence it was insisted that there was no authority given for the payment of the money and the plaintiff had no legal right claim for the money. No doubt the defendant would have been prepared to have paid the amount but for the impertinent letter from a man who had been under him in the department. Until that letter the money had never been applied for.

Plaintiff said that from a man of his position there would perhaps be no surprise if he took up the attitude that the defendant was taking up, but from a man in the defendant's position it was hardly the attitude he would be

THE TELEGRAPH'S ACROSTIC.

Light-Weight Championship.

1. Irre P-arable
2. Dive-Rtiv E
3. Orato R
4. Nic K
5. B I i-the
6. U r N
7. Xantho S

Notes. Proem: Iron Bux the Indian meets stoker Perkins of the Royal Navy on Saturday next for the Light-weight Championship of the Orient. King George has expressed his intention of patronizing boxing bouts. (3.) Brutus in "Julius Caesar" iii, 2. (4.) Red Indians make nicks in the tomahawk handles to count scalps. Old nick. (6.) Sir Thomas Browne (author of Religio Medici) Referring to his "Uru Burial". (7.) Xanthos, the talking horse of Achilles, whose weak heel possibly prevented his wearing spurs.

NEW SOLICITOR ADMITTED.

At the Supreme Court this morning the Attorney General in asking the Chief Justice to admit into practice, as solicitor in Hongkong, Mr. Reginald Alexander Stokes, who will be connected with Messrs. Deacon Looker, Deacon and Harston, asked his Lordship to grant exemption from certain formalities laid down in the Ordinance. He said Mr. Stokes had forgotten to bring out with him one certificate stating his fitness but this had been sent for. He had deposited his certificate of admission to practice at law from the Law Society of England.

His Lordship, in granting the application of admission of Mr. Stokes, expressed the hope that his career here would be long and prosperous one.

OPIUM POSSESSION.

Mr. Wood gave his decision, at the Police Court, this morning in the case in which a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of six tael of opium.

For being in unlawful possession he was fined \$300 and for attempting to export the opium to Kowloon he was fined \$200. In default of payment of the fines an alternative was provided in three months' imprisonment.

The "Worship of Heaven."

The sixth full meeting of the Administrative Conference has finally approved the worship of heaven, but decided that the President may not wear a crown of any description, while a special new ceremonial will be devised, says the Peking correspondent of the Telegraph. The ceremony of the kowtow is also re-established. The place of worship will be the Temple of Heaven, and the time the winter solstice.

The deifying of previous Emperors is wholly disapproved, but the worship of Confucius is re-established throughout the Republic.

expected to take up. Plaintiff then went on to quote authorities in support of his contention of facts being done through implied authority.

His Lordship said he would reserve his decision.

Plaintiff:—I did not hear your decision, my Lord.

His Lordship:—I haven't given any.

Plaintiff:—Your Lordship has reserved his decision?

His Lordship:—Yes I reserve my decision.

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SHANGHAI	Wosang	Thur., 12th Mar. at 4 light
SHANGHAI	Choyang	Thur., 12th Mar. at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Fookang	Fri., 13th Mar. at 4 light
SHANGHAI	Loongsang	Fri., 13th Mar. at 2 p.m.
MANILA	Yuenang	Sat., 21st Mar. at 2 p.m.

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VTORIA VVER STLE		
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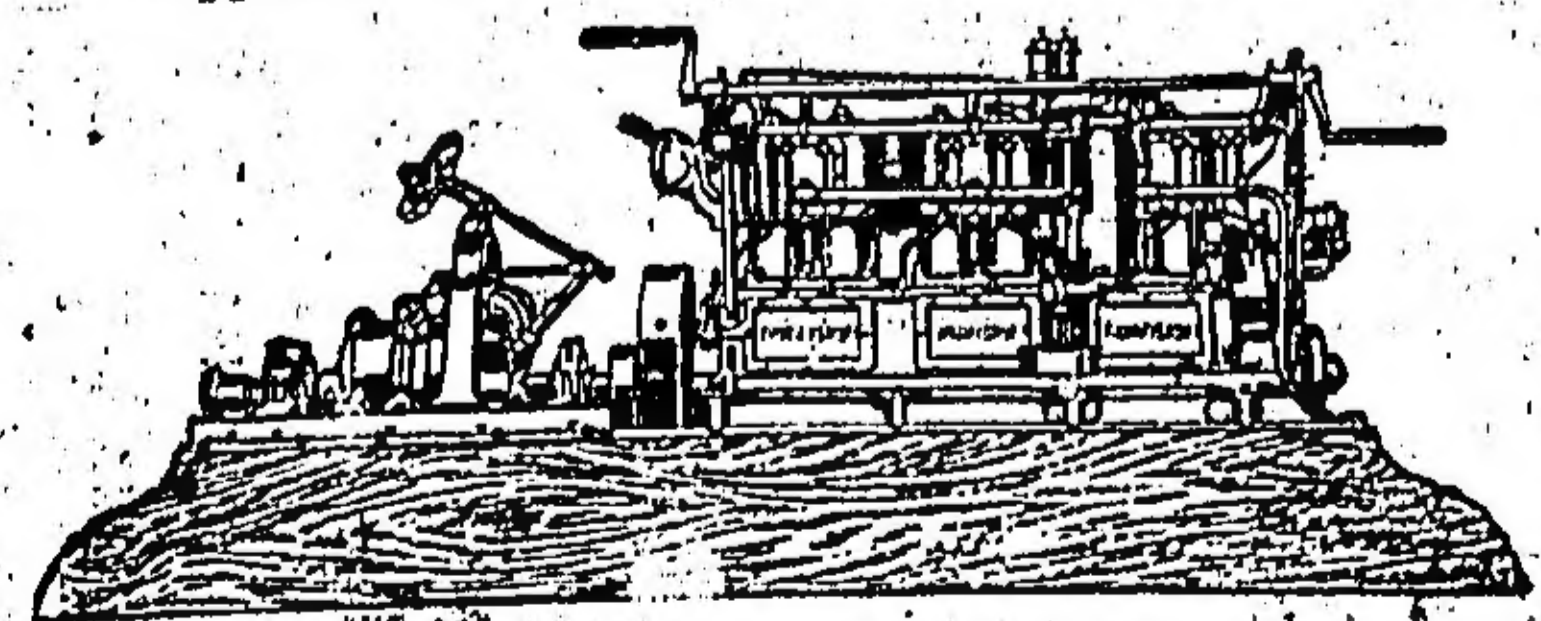
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M's L'don, A'werp via S'pore, & Havre, Emden and Hamburg	Hirano M. Spezia	N. Y. K.	11, Mar.
Trieste, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, etc.	Africa	S. W. Co.	14, Mar.
Bremen, Hamburg & A'werp, Marseilles, R'dam & Hamburg	Serdegambia	H. A. L.	15, Mar.
Marseilles via Ports	Sachsen	H. A. L.	17, Mar.
Havre, Emden and Hamburg	Australien	M. M.	23, Mar.
Bremen	Scandia	H. A. L.	24, Mar.
London via Plymouth	Goettingen	N. D. L.	28, Mar.
Havre, Emden and Hamburg	Glenlogan	S. T. Co.	31, Mar.
Dunkirk, R'dam & Hamburg	Tuebingen	N. D. L.	E. of M.
Havre, Emden & Hamburg	Aragonia	H. A. L.	3, Apr.
T'te, Fiume V'ce, via S'pore etc.	Assyria	H. A. L.	4, Apr.
Havre, Emden and Hamburg	Austria	S. W. Co.	6, Apr.
Marseilles via Ports	Chili	M. M.	7, Apr.
Havre, Bremen & Hamburg	Alesia	H. A. L.	8, Apr.
Marseilles, Antwerp, R'dam	Bayern	H. A. L.	23, Apr.
Bremen/Hamburg	Lothringen	N. D. L.	M. of Apr.
Havre, Emden & Hamburg/B'men	Thuringen	N. D. L.	B. of May
Havre & Hamburg	Brugavia	H. A. L.	6, May
Marseilles via Ports	Dumbea	M. M.	19, May
Havre, Dunkirk, Emden and Hamburg/Bremen	Gernis	N. D. L.	5, of May

NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Boston and New York	Indradeo	J. M. Co.	10, Mar.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle via Shanghai, etc.	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	10, Mar.
San F'co via Manila & Japan & Co.	China	P. M. Co.	14, Mar.
London, via Usual Ports of Call	India	P. O.	14, Mar.
Victoria, V'ce, S'le & P. (Or.)	Suedmark	H. A. L.	18, Mar.
London & A'werp via S'pore etc.	Nile	P. O.	18, Mar.
Vancouver via S'hai and Japan	E. of Russia	C. P. R.	19, Mar.
Victoria, B.C., T'ma via Japan & Co.	Seattle M.	O. S. K.	21, Mar.
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	21, Mar.
San Francisco and San Pedro	R. Dollar	R. D. Co.	31, Mar.
Victoria, B.C., & T'ma via S'hai & Co.	Mexico M.	O. S. K.	1, Apr.
San Francisco via S'hai and Japan	E. of India	C. P. R.	2, Apr.
Japan and Honolulu	Ienyo M.	T. K. K.	4, Apr.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile Ports via Japan	Selvo M.	T. K. K.	4, Apr.
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Victoria, Vancouver Seattle, Tacoma & Portland	Den of	J. M. Co.	5, Apr.
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Australian Ports via Manila	Kumano M.	N. Y. K.	11, Mar.
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Australia	Aldeham	G. L. Co.	1, May
Aust alia	Empire	G. L. Co.	29, May

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe & Moji	Yeddo	N. A. Co.	B. of Mar.
Shanghai	Liangchow	B. & S.	10, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	10, Mar.
Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	10, Mar.
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	10, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	11, Mar.
Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	11, Mar.
Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	11, Mar.
Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe & Moji	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	11, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Taming	B. & S.	11, Mar.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Sungkiang	B. & S.	11, Mar.
Shanghai	Devanha	P. O.	11, Mar.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Luchow	B. & S.	12, Mar.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	G. Apcar	D. S. Co.	12, Mar.
Manila, Mangarin, Cebu & Iloilo	Kanagawa M.	N. Y. K.	13, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Rubi	S. T. & Co.	13, Mar.
Manila	Haiching	D. L. Co.	13, Mar.
Tamsui via Swatow & Amoy	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	14, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Daijin Maru	O. S. K.	15, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hoerde	H. A. L.	17, Mar.
Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	Hallan	O. L. Co.	17, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tea	B. & S.	7, Mar.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe & Moji	Soudmark	H. A. L.	18, Mar.
Anping, Takao via S'pore & Amoy	A. Apcar	O. S. & Co.	18, Mar.
Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe & Y'hama	Soshu M.	O. S. K.	18, Mar.
Manila, Mangarin, Cebu & Iloilo	Yorch	M. Co.	19, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Jelunga	J. M. Co.	20, Mar.
Shanghai	Peking	A. N. Co.	21, Mar.
Manila, Mangarin, Cebu & Iloilo	Nubia	P. O.	21, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Eakata M.	N. Y. K.	21, Mar.
Shanghai	Zafro	S. T. Co.	23, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Altantique	S. W. Co.	1, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Koerber	M. M.	1, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Brigavia	H. A. L.	2, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Persia	S. W.	2, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Uckermark	H. A. L.	5, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Paul Leonat	M. M.	5, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Sam'sia	H. A. L.	25, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	W'berg	H. A. L.	1, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Sezovia	H. A. L.	11, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Emden	H. A. L.	21, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Erisia	H. A. L.	29, May
Japan	Tijibodas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

For	Vessels
Straits	Luzon Maru
Swatow	Sado Maru
Saigon	Haiyang
Marseilles	Konajiri Maru
Kobe	Nora
Shanghai	Kashima Maru
	Liangchow

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From	Vessels
Shanghai	Mark

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. s.s. MONTAGLE was 900 miles from Yokohama on the 4th inst. at midnight and was due to arrive Yokohama on the 8th inst. at 8 a.m. will leave Yokohama on the 8th inst. at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. EASTERN from Sydney etc., left Port Darwin (via Timor and Mac'as) for this port on the 1st inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 14th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TANGO MARU (Australian Line) left Thurs. Island for this port via Manila on the 26th Feb. and is expected here on the 9th March.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The s.s. MANCHURIA called from Yokohama for Hongkong via Manila, March 3. The United States mail has been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. KUMANO MARU which is due to arrive at Hongkong March 9.

The P. & M. s.s. OHINA will sail from Hongkong on the 14th inst. at noon via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu for San Francisco.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KASHIMA MARU (European Line) left London for this port via ports on the 31st January, and is expected here on the 11th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. YOKOHAMA MARU (American Line) left Seattle for this port via ports on the 10th inst. and is expected here on the 15th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAGA MARU (European Line) left London for this port via ports on the 23rd Feb. and is expected here on the 8th April.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KANAGAWA MARU (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via ports on the 23rd Feb. and is expected here on the 14th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. HIRANO MARU (European Line) left Kobe for this port via ports on the 28th Feb. and is expected here on the 9th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. RUMANO MARU (Australian Line) left Yokohama for this port via ports on the 28th Feb. and is expected here on the 9th March.

The N. Y. K. s.s. PENANG MARU (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port on the 22nd Feb. and is expected here on the 11th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. MISHIMA MARU (European Line) left Marseilles for this port via ports on the 21st Feb. and is expected here on the 25th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. INABA MARU (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port on the 1st inst. and is expected here on the 19th inst.

The s.s. SATSUMA (of the Barber Line) sailed from New York on 14th Jan. and is due to arrive here on or about 14th inst.

The Barber Line's s.s. CHALISTER sailed from New York on the 4th inst. for Hongkong.

The Mogul Line's s.s. LOTHIAN sailed from United Kingdom on the 21st inst. for Hongkong via Straits and is due to arrive here about the 3rd April.

The American and Manchurian Line's s.s. KIOIO passed the Suez Canal on the 21st inst. for Hongkong direct.

The L. O. S. N. s.s. MAUSANG from Fremantle is due at Hongkong on the 12th inst.

The I. O. S. N. s.s. ONSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 16th inst.

TIDE TABLE.

9th Mar. to 15th 1914.

	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Day	Time	Height	Time	Height
Mon	9 m 11 s	5.3	6 m 4 s	5.5
Tues	10 m 0 s	4.5	6 m 10 s	5.5
Wed	11 m 1 s	3.7	7 m 10 s	5.5
Thurs	12 m 1 s	3.0	8 m 10 s	5.5
Fri	13 m 1 s	2.3	9 m 10 s	5.5
Sat	14 m 1 s	1.6	10 m 10 s	5.5
Sun	15 m 1 s	0.9	11 m 10 s	5.5

in morning, a afternoon.

To Sail

THE "INDRA" LINE LTD.
FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK
with liberty to call at Malabar Coast

THE Steamship

"INDRADEO"

Captain T. R. Evans, will be despatched as above on 14th March. This steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers.

For freight and passage apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.
Hongkong, 12th Feb., 1914.

"GLEN LINE"

(McGREGOR, GOW & Co.) Ltd.

s.s. "GLENFARC"

(Capt. H. J. Henderson)

for Hamburg, London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.

The above steamer will be despatched for the ports named, on 6th March, 1914.

For London, Hull & Antwerp

The s.s. "GLENLOCAN"

(Capt. Jas. McGregor).

will be despatched for the above ports on or about the 26th April, 1914.

Saloon passage Hongkong/London £40.

For Freight or passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1914. 160

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

Proposed sailing for SAN FRANCISCO & SAN PEDRO.

s.s. "ROBERT DOLLAR" 31st Mar.

s.s. "M.S. DOLLAR" 28th April

1914.

Connection made with Salt Lake Railway at San Pedro for OVERLAND points. For rates, space and further particulars apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

V. M. SMITH,

Manager.

Tel. 792. 3, Queen's Building.

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIP CHANDLERS

PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

S.O.A.E.O.

FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE CO., LTD.

AUTODENOUS WELDING.

Repair of boilers and hulls, welding of joints. Renewing of corroded plates by addition of metal. Welding of broken pieces of any kind of metal.

OFFICE: No. 4 Queen's Building, 3rd Floor, Telephone 1043.

BOLINDERS CRUDE OIL MOTORS.

MARINE MOTORS, DIRECT REVERSIBLE.

STATIONARY MOTORS, FOR ALL PURPOSES.

Please address enquiries to—

ULDERUP & SCHLUTER

HONGKONG:

REPRESENTATIVES FOR J. & C. G. BOLINDERS, A.

STOCKHOLM.

FOR CHINA, FORMOSA, AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Commercial.

Indian Wireless Stations.

None too soon, the various wireless stations in India are to be overhauled and where necessary are to be brought right up to date. Port Blair Diamond Island and Rangoon are each to have ten-kilowatt plants which will command a radius of between 1,000 and 2,000 miles at night, when as is generally known, wireless telegraphy is always at its best. The present stations in Bombay and Karachi command a radius of a little over 800 miles only. Recent surveying operations on the frontier of Bolivia and Brazil have proved the value of wireless as an aid to exploration, the Commission fixing all their longitudes by time signals sent by wireless, by authority of the Brazilian Government every night over a distance of 120 miles. The experience proves that exploratory surveys will be able to dispense with chronometers and accurately fix all longitudes. The latest development in wireless science is a direction finder by means of which an operator is able to locate more certainly the position of the instrument sending the message.

Raw Rubber Prospects.

A special correspondent of The Financial Times writes:—

During the long months stagnation in the rubber share market, trade authorities have had more opportunity of considering the most recent developments in the progress of the industry and from their conclusions as of the probable results. It becomes increasingly evident that the estimates of the production of plantation rubber in 1914 1915 and 1916 indulged in during the heyday of the boom are little likely to be realised.

Indeed, the much more moderate estimates subsequently ventured upon were also on the optimistic side, for they did not quite take into account the possibility of a prolongation of low prices for the commodity and the consequent financial stringency to which plantation companies would be subjected. One already hears of portions of estates which are to be allowed to revert to jungle unless an early improvement takes place in the price of the commodity. All planting programmes have either been entirely abandoned or seriously curtailed.

While it seems inevitable that the very optimistic anticipations as to the output during 1914 are not likely to be realised it does not follow that there will be any real shortage in the supplies. Wild rubbers of medium grade may disappear to a large extent, but in all probability the collection of the latter grades will be fairly well maintained until more time has been allowed to show that the present low level of prices is likely to be permanent. There has been a considerable increase in the stocks of medium wild rubbers and the outlook for this branch of trade is far from encouraging, as long as the better grades and plantation can be obtained at round present prices that inferior stuff will be cold-shouldered by manufacturers. It is estimated that the output of dry rubber last year was double that of 1908, which indicates a rate of consumption considerably in excess of the 10 per cent per annum hitherto reckoned on. There is nothing in the known facts to support the view that such a marked acceleration in the demand has taken place, so that in the absence of any great accumulations of surplus stocks it follows that the stocks of manufactured rubber goods have been substantially increased. Accordingly distributors would be in a favourable position to keep but of the market for a time in the event of any material advance in the price of the raw material. It is more than likely also that manufacturers have been laying in stocks of the raw material at or about the lowest point just as a hedge against such an advance as has been discussed.

According to the latest estimates, there are 1,400,000 acres in the Middle East planted with rubber. Of these 600,000 acres are in Malaya, 270,000 in Ceylon and South India, 240,000 in Java and 280,000 in Sumatra and Borneo. Taking the average yield in full bearing at 300 lbs.

and it would be in the highest degree unwise to do so—this would give a total output of plantation rubber of 187,500 tons, which falls very considerably short of some of the estimates previously indulged in and should not be so difficult of absorption with low prices tending to stimulate new uses.

German Activity.

The present activity in German shipbuilding is by no means confined to the Hamburg-Amerika Line, for the Norddeutscher Lloyd has also an extensive programme in hand. In addition to the two fast mail liners Columbus and Columbus II, each of 38,000 tons, the Norddeutscher Lloyd is building two large passenger and cargo boats of 18,000 and 15,000 tons respectively. The larger of these is to be called the München and the other the Zepplin. The company is also building 14 cargo steamers for the Australian and Far Eastern routes, so that though it is losing the mail contracts, it seems to be increasing its hold on these trades.

New Career for Women.

The annual report of the London National Food Reform Association contains a record of its activities. These include the formation of a Joint Matrons and Schools Committee to improve the feeding in schools, hospitals, and other institutions by the provision of trained dietitians and visiting advisors, thus opening up a new career to women. Professor F. A. Bainbridge of Durham University writes:—"The need for improved cookery among the working classes is very great, and I am very glad the National Food Reform Association is working on that question."

Consignee

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, S.S. "CHINA."

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN, PORTS AND MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense. Cargo remaining undelivered Monday, March 9th, 1914 at NOON will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining undelivered Friday, March 13th, 1914, at noon in addition to landing charges, storage charges will be collected.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. (All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown Thursday, March 12, 1914, at 10 a.m.)

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. All claims must be filed on or before April 6, 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. O. MORTON, Agent. Hongkong, 6th Mar., 1914.

Notice

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor, Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1914.

Public Companies

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. NOTICE.

FROM this date or until further notice during my temporary absence from the Colony, Mr. C.H.P. HAY will act as Secretary of the Society.
By Order of the Board.
C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1914.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD. NOTICE.

FROM this date or until further notice during my temporary absence from the Colony, Mr. C.H.P. HAY will act as Secretary of the Company.
By Order of the Board.
C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1914.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FORTY-FIFTH MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 19th March, 1914, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1913.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th March to 19th March, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
C. PEMBERTON, Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1914.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Forty fifth Ordinary Meeting of shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned at 12.30 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 19th instant. The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 19th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Hongkong, Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 2nd Mar., 1914. [1134]

Notices

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Frank Barrington Deacon in our firm ceased on the 3rd April, 1913.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON. Hongkong, 25th Feb., 1914.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HUTTON POTTS retired by mutual consent from the firm on the 31st December, 1913.

We have this day admitted Mr. Edward John Chapman into partnership.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS. Hongkong, 2nd March, 1914.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY (Published Annually)

Enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English.

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London & its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Market they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns & industrial centres of the United Kingdom. A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for 6s. or larger advertisements from 4s.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD. 25 Abchurch Lane, London E.C. 4.

Banks

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York
London Office: 25, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colon, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Manila, Mexico, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Capital and Surplus: Gold \$100,000,000
Reserve Funds: \$10,000,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4 1/2 per annum, or for shorter periods, at rates, which may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the World.
THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the World.
COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.
TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.
GEORGE HOGG, Manager.

Queen's Road, Hongkong.
HONGKONG, 1st Nov., 1913.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 18,500,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Branches: Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposit is received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager. Hongkong, 30th Sept., 1913. [18]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,700,000
Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. S. HEWETT, Acting Manager. Hongkong, 11th April, 1913. [22]

Notices

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up £1,250,000.)
Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed by SEEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers. Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. 3

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
1.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M. Every 15 Mins.
5.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " 10 Mins.
10.00 A.M. to 12.00 Noon " 15 Mins.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 P.M. " 10 Mins.
1.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 Mins.
5.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 10 Mins.
1.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 Mins.
5.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 10 Mins.

NIGHT CARS.
5.30 P.M. and 9.30 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.
12.00 P.M. every 15 mins.
SUNDAYS:
6.00 A.M. to 10.30 A.M. Every 15 Mins.
10.30 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. " 10 Mins.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 Noon " 15 Mins.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 P.M. " 10 Mins.
1.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 Mins.
5.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 10 Mins.
1.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 Mins.
5.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 10 Mins.

NIGHT CARS—on Week Days.
Extra Cars at 11.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M.
SPECIAL CARS.
By Arrangement at the Company's Office.
On Week Days.

Banks

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling £15,000,000
Silver £17,650,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., G. Friesland, Esq., E. Goetz, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., P. H. Holyoak, Esq., C. Landgraf, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, H. A. Siebs, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Manager. Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed. On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 Per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of £100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 Per Cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

Capital Fully Paid-up Sh. Tals 7,500,000
Head Office—Shanghai.
Board of Directors—Berlin.

Branches: Berlin, Calcutta, Canton, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons. The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.

Deutsche Bank (Berlin), London Agency.

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft. Dresdner Bank.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHIEDT, Manager. Hongkong, 9th Oct., 1911. [2]

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid Up " 552,500
Reserved Fund " 415,000

BANKERS: Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. L. LINTON, Manager.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

Cannot be Berton, if Equalled For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery made with Wine & Liqueurs

Exchange

Selling.
T/T Demand 1/11 1/8
T/T Demand 1/11 3/8
30 d/s 1/11 1/4
60 d/s 1/11 1/4
4 m/s 1/11 5/16
T/T Shanghai 73 3/8
T/T Singapore 82 1/2
Private 30 d/s sight S'hai 74 1/4
T/T Japan 9 1/2
T/T India 144 1/4
T/T Bombay 144 1/4
Demand Bombay 144 1/4
T/T Calcutta 144 1/4
Demand Calcutta 144 1/4
Demand India 144 1/4
Demand Manila 95
T/T San Fco & New York 46 1/2
T/T Java 116 3/4

Buying.
4 m/s L/C 1/11 1/2
4 m/s D/B 1/11 5/8
6 m/s L/C 1/11 5/8
30 d/s S'ney & Melbourne 111 1/2
30 d/s San Fco & New York 47 1/2
4 m/s Marks 2.01 1/2
4 m/s France 2.48
6 m/s do 2.50
Bar Silver ready forward 26 13/16
Gold Leaf per tael 54.10
Bank of England rates 10.30
Sovereign 10.30

Opium Quotation.
Feb 27.
Malwa, New 88.200 per cwt
Malwa, Old 8.500
Patna, New 9.325
Patna, Old 9.200
Benares, New 9.050
Benares, Old 8.925

TO-DAY'S SHARE REPORT.

S-SELLERS SA-SALES B-BUYERS N-NOMINAL.

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE. CLOSING QUOTATIONS. LAST DIVIDEND AND RATE.

Hongkong & S'hai £125 £815 F. £2 & 5/8 at ex 1/11 3/16 equal to £23.39 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/13

CANTONS MARINE INSURANCE £50 325 b. £18 for 1912
North China £5 T139 b. Final of 1/10 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1912
Final of £20 making £50 for 1911 and Interim of £30 for 1912
Final of £12 mak. £15 for 1911 & Int. of £3 for 1912

YANGTSES £50 £200 b. £10 for 1911.
China Fires £20 £157 1/2 F. £27 for 1911.
Hongkong Fires £50 £395 F. £1 for 1906
China & Manilas £25 £8 F. £2.50 for year end g 30/6/13
Douglas Steamship £50 £35 1/2 F. Final of £1 for half year ending 31/12/13
Steamboats £15 £28 1/2 F. 6 p.c. for year 1912 on preferred shares
Interim of 1/10 making 2/10 for 1913 Coupon No. 21.
£2 on 10,000 shares 1st issue
£2 on 10,000 " 2nd
£1 on 10,000 " 3rd
for year ending 30/4/13

"Shell" Transports £1 £102 1/2 b. £3 for 1912
£3 for 1917
Interim of 3 1/2 p.c. 8 1/2 p.c. per share. Coupon No. 1 account year 10/6/12.
Int. of 1/6 mak. 6/6 a/c. 1911/2 for 1909
£3.50 for year 1913
£1 final dividend for year 1911.
Tls. 3 for 1912
Interim of Tls 3 for 1913

"Star Ferry" £10 £49 T. 94
Tls. 6 28/10
£7 on old shares, £3.50 on new shares for year 31/12/13
£3 1/2 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/13
50 cents for 1913.
£2.80 for 1913

China Sugars £100 £96 F. Interim of 5 p.c. for year ending 30/6/13 £2.25 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/13
Luzon Sugars £100 £91 F. 50 cents for 1913.
£2.80 for 1913

Chinese Engineerings £1 £40 F. £1.12 for year end g 31/12/13
Tls. 15 for year ending 31/10/13
Tls. 10 for year ending 30/6/13
Tls. 14 for year ending 31/12/13
50 cents for 1912
85 cents for 1912

Tronohs £1 £36/6 F. £1.30 for year end g 31/7/13
Raub £1 £3 F. 40 cents for 1911.
£1.60 per share for 1912
£2 interim for 1913
£1 interim for 1913
Interim of Tls. 1 making Tls. 2 1/2 for 1913
80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on £1 paid shares for year ending 30/4/13
Interim of 1/2 p.c. per share for 1913.
None
£1.50 for 1910

DOCK WHARVES & QUAYS Kowloon Wharfs £50 £85 1/2 F. No dividend this year
50 cts. for year end g 31/5/12
20 per cent. per ordinary share for year ended 31/5/12
£1.25 per share for year ending 31/12/1913
25 per cent. for year ending 31/7/11
60 cents for 1912
40 cts. year ending 6/30/12

H.K. & W'poo Docks £50 £75 F. WRIGHT AND HORNBY, Managers

Shanghai Docks T. 100 55 b. Tls. 15 for year ending 31/10/13
Hongkew Wharfs T. 100 T. 100 a. Tls. 10 for year ending 30/6/13
Tls. 14 for year ending 31/12/13
50 cents for 1913.
£2.80 for 1913

LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS Anglo-French Lands T. 100 T. 94
Hongkong Hotels £50 £123 b. Tls. 15 for year ending 31/10/13
Tls. 10 for year ending 30/6/13
Tls. 14 for year ending 31/12/13
50 cents for 1913.
£2.80 for 1913

Hongkong Lands £100 £112 T. 94
Humphreys Estates £10 £8 1/2 F. £1.12 for year end g 31/12/13
Kowloon Lands £30 £44 b. 50 cents for 1912
85 cents for 1912

Shanghai Lands T. 30 T. 90 Tls. 15 for year ending 31/10/13
West Points £50 £67 b. Tls. 10 for year ending 30/6/13
Tls. 14 for year ending 31/12/13
50 cents for 1913.
£2.80 for 1913

Manila M'pole Hotel P. 10 P. 8 Tls. 15 for year ending 31/10/13
Ewos T. 50 T. 13 1/2 Tls. 10 for year ending 30/6/13
Tls. 14 for year ending 31/12/13
50 cents for 1913.
£2.80 for 1913

Shanghai Cottons T. 128 T. 128 Tls. 15 for year ending 31/10/13
Tls. 10 for year ending 30/6/13
Tls. 14 for year ending 31/12/13
50 cents for 1913.
£2.80 for 1913

Laou Kung Mow 95 Tls. 12 for year end g 31/12/13
Kung Yik £12 1/2 Tls. 14 for year ending 31/12/13
50 cents for 1912
85 cents for 1912

Hongkong Cottons £10 £8 b. 70 cents for 1913
MISCELLANEOUS. China Borneos £12 £11 1/2 F. £1.30 for year end g 31/7/13
Light and Powers £10 £4 1/2 F. 40 cents for 1911.
Do. (Spec. shares) £1 £3.40 F. £1.60 per share for 1912
China Providents £10 £8.30 F. £2 interim for 1913
Green Farms £6 £30 b. £1 interim for 1913
Green Islands £10 £6 1/2 F. Interim of Tls. 1 making Tls. 2 1/2 for 1913
Hongkong Electrics £10 £41 b. 80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on £1 paid shares for year ending 30/4/13
Hongkong Ice £25 £185 F. Interim of 1/2 p.c. per share for 1913.
None
£1.50 for 1910

Hongkong Ropes £10 £23 F. No dividend this year
50 cts. for year end g 31/5/12
20 per cent. per ordinary share for year ended 31/5/12
£1.25 per share for year ending 31/12/1913
25 per cent. for year ending 31/7/11
60 cents for 1912
40 cts. year ending 6/30/12

Langkats g. 10 T63 Tls. 15 for

